The New-York Times.

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BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

GRANT'S TREMENDOUS TENACITY

His Position Still Firmly Held.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON SUNDAY.

THE REBELS AGAIN REPULSED.

TWO REBEL DIVISIONS SLAUGHTERED.

About Five Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Four Rebel Generals Killed and Wounded.

The Rebel Gen. A. P. Hill Wounded—Gens. Heath and Fitzhugh Lee Killed.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

It is reported by officers who have just arrived from the front, that in the attack made on Sunday upon our left by the rebels, in which they were so handsomely repulsed, the rebel Gen. A. P. HILL was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell, and badly wounded; and that Gens. HEATH and FITZHUGH LEE, son of the rebel chieftain, were killed.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The mail steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon from City Point.

She brings the intelligence that the enemy have been making a desperate effort to retake the Weldon Railroad, but have so far been unsuccessful.

Our forces now hold the road firmly, and have secured a position from which it is believed the enemy cannot dislodge them.

The enemy made three desperate charges on our lines yesterday, and were repulsed each time with very heavy loss to them.

Our loss was light, and it is reported that we captured five hundred prisoners.

Our line was formed about the same time as it was on that day, the First Division being on the extreme left, connecting with the cavalry which covered the railroad toward Reams' Station. The Second Division was next CUTLER's, the Fourth Division was across the railroad, and the Third Division, CRAWFORD's, was on the right, joining with the Ninth Corps, which connected the right of the new line with the left of the old one, near the Jerusalem plankroad.

During Saturday our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had temporarily erected, besides throwing up others *en echelon*.

Early this morning very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from their works further down toward Petersburg, and our guns replied very briskly, neither party, however, doing the other any particular damage.

About 7 A. M. a small force of the enemy were seen moving as if to make an attack on the Ninth Corps, but a few well-directed shells sent them out of sight rather quicker than they advanced.

Shortly after a strong column of the rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and, forming in line, charged on what they believed to be our left flank, but which proved to be the left of Gen. AYRE's front line.

The rebels advanced in fine style and with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them was an easy piece of business; but what was their surprise on discovering a second line behind, and extending to the left of the first, from which a row of bayonets glistened, with a battery on the left and another on the right, pouring a cross fire into their ranks, almost every discharge causing large vacancies in their line.

As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed, the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed along the breastworks. But as soon as they discovered this, a large portion of them broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming in and surrendering themselves.

Our batteries sent several messengers after the retreating party, many of whom embraced mother earth instead of reaching their lines, and still remain where they fell, our guns covering the entire field and preventing the bodies from being carried away.

The troops who made this charge consisted of the rebel divisions of HOKE and BUSHROD JOHNSON, of Gen. HILL's corps, and were principally South Carolinians and Mississippians.

Among the prisoners are one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels and thirty-seven Captains and Lieutenants.

Lieut.-Col. S. T. THOMAS, of the Twelfth Mississippi, is wounded in the arm. Col. E. C. CONNELL, of the Sixteenth Mississippi, was wounded in the leg, and it has since been amputated. Capt. T. W. FARRELL, of the Twelfth Mississippi, is wounded in the thigh. Lieut. JACOBS, of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina, is wounded in the side and arm badly. Lieut. M. C. STOWERS, of the Sixth Georgia, has had his leg amputated. Lieut. H. L. ISBELL, of the Seventh South Carolina, is wounded in the abdomen and elbow.

The number of men taken is about 375, beside about twenty-five wounded, who are in the hospitals.

Gen. HAGOOD commanded the assaulting column, and shot Capt. DALY, of Gen. CUTLER's staff, who was endeavoring to get possession of a rebel flag.

Capt. DALY is wounded in the side severely.

Gen. HAGOOD was seen to fall from his horse, and is believed to be killed. His body lies between the lines and is covered by sharpshooters from both sides, so that neither can get possession of it. Prisoners also report him killed.

The troops which met the rebel assault were the Second Division and part of the First.

Gen. CUTLER was slightly wounded in the face during the action.

Col. DUCHESNE, commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Division, was killed.

Our loss in killed and wounded numbers about 150 while nearly 100 were taken prisoners on the skirmish line, principally belonging to the Fiftieth Pennsylvania.

The rebel loss is believed to be at least five or six hundred in killed and wounded.

The following is a list of the officers in the Fifth Corps Hospital, only a few of whom were wounded to-day:

Lieut. Jno. Elliot, Fifth United States Battery, in the foot.

Lieut. R. Catlin, Fifth United States Battery, in the foot.

Capt. Charles Hyatt, of the Seventh Wisconsin, in the leg.

Lieut. R. Hergesheimer, of the Seventh Maryland in the knee.

Lieut. G. S. Reed, of the First Maryland, in the arm.

Lieut. Robert Neely, of the First Maryland, in the shoulder.

Capt. R. H. Hall, of the Tenth United States, in the head.

Lieut. J. F. Huntington, of the One Hundred and Fortieth New-York, in the back.

Lieut. E. Williams, of the Fifth New-York, in the thigh.

Lieut. C. A. Conner, of the Seventh Maryland, in the hip.

Lieut. James Fay, of the Eighth Maryland, in the breast.

Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, of the Ninety-seventh New-York, in the arm.

Lieut. W. Colden, of the Purnell Legion, sun-stroke.

Lieut. A. J. Weise, of the Seventh Maryland, sick.

Lieut. J. W. Purnell, of the Purnell cavalry, sun-stroke.

Capt. A. Murray, of the Eighth Maryland, sick with jaundice.

Capt. J. W. Stonebraker, of the Purnell Legion, diarrhœa.

Lieut. J Reed, of the Purnell Legion, sun-stroke.

Lieut. F. G. Reed, of the First Maryland, in the face.

Lieut. A. Conner, of the Seventh Maryland, in the abdomen.

Lieut. J. Flynn, of the Eighth Maryland, in the thorax.

Lieut. A. D. Reynolds, of the First Maryland, died.

Capt. S. S. Newberry, Twelfth United States, died.

Lieut. Robert Miller, of the Fifteenth New-York Artillery, died.

Lieut. F. E. Crossman, of the Seventh United States, died.

Col. R. A. Bowman, of the Fourth Massachusetts, in the arm.

Lieut. Mills, of the Fourth Maryland, in the leg.

Lieut. Rogers, of the Purnell Legion, in the shoulder.

Surgeon Otto Schenck, of the Forty-sixth New-York, in the abdomen.

Major R. W. Bard, of the Ninety-fifth New-York, in the knee.

Lieut. Catlin, of Battery D, Fifth United States, in both legs.

We took five sets of colors, and some say more. The Third Delaware took two, and the Seventy-sixth New-York one. Three of the colors are entirely new, while the others are much dilapidated.

In the fight on Friday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than heretofore reported.

The Ninetieth Pennsylvania was more than half taken, as was the case, in fact, with all the regiments of the brigade.

The One Hundredth and Fourth New-York lost every officer on the field, and can muster but comparatively few men for duty.

Had these troops held their position or changed their front, as some did, they could nearly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a sound thrashing—but being told they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels.

Col. WHEELOCK, with the Second Brigade of the Third Division, changed his front towards the rear, and forming in line of battle with skirmishers thrown out, advanced to see where the enemy were, and reached our second line without losing a man of those who remained by him, while all who left and ran were captured.

This brigade brought in with them over sixty prisoners and a stand of colors, besides retaking many of our own men who were being taken away.

MONDAY, Aug. 22—Morning.

No further fighting has taken place since yesterday morning.

Skirmishing has been very brisk, and during last night a good deal of artillery was heard.

At this hour (six o'clock in the morning) all is quiet within the sound of headquarters, but another engagement may take place at any moment, as the enemy will not give up their hopes of regaining possession of the railroad until they see the impossibility of accomplishing their purpose.

Our lines have been greatly strengthened within the last twenty-four hours, and should the enemy attack us they will fare even worse than they did yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Aug. 21—Evening.

This morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on the Fifth Corps, on the left of the Weldon Railroad, at the same place where they were partially successful on Friday, but to-day they met with a different reception.

SEIZURE OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

Obstinate Fight with the Enemy—Our Forces Successful—The Gallantry of the Ninth Corps.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

The news of the occupation of the Weldon Railroad has already been sent you by another correspondent. The Fifth Corps moved out in that direction about 4 o'clock A. M. on the 18th inst., and struck the railroad about noon at a point about five or possibly six miles from Petersburgh. The several divisions of the corps followed each other on the march in their regular numerical order, the First Division (Gen GRIFFIN's having the advance. This division, on reaching the railroad, immediately commenced work destroying it, and the Second Division (Gen. AYRES') pushing on, crossed it and advanced from two to three miles beyond. Of the engagement which ensued on the afternoon of that day, the details and a list of casualties have already been forwarded. The result, briefly stated, was that after being driven back first, then rallying and driving the enemy, we occupied at night the position (or nearly the same) assumed in the early part of the afternoon.

The erlier part of Friday (the 19th) was employed in better establishing our position and fortifying Gen. CRAWFORD, commanding Third Division, finding that in the attempt to connect his right with our works near the Jerusalem Plank Road, he had too much extended and weakened his line, sent to Gen. WARREN that he needed more troops on his right, and accordingly BRAGG's Brigade, of the Fourth Division, Gen. CUTLER's, was sent up. This had got into position, and the troops of the Ninth Corps were on their way toward that part of the line, when, at about four P. M., the enemy commenced a furious attack with, it is believed, HILL's and BRECKINRIDGE's corps. On the right of Gen. CRAWFORD's line BRAGG's brigade, of the Fourth Division, was quickly swept back by the enemy's impetuous charge, and a portion of the Third Division, which was now attacked on the right flank, also were driven back with considerable loss. Gen. WILCOX's division of the Ninth Corps had by this time arrived on the ground, and hastening to get into position, soon became warmly engaged, holding the enemy in check with great difficulty, until the arrival of Gen. WHITE with the First Division of the Ninth Corps, which turned the scale in our favor.

On the left and in the centre the engagement was also very sharp, the enemy attacking with a heavy force, and fighting with great determination. Here, as on the right, we were temporarily forced back. Gen. HAYS' brigade, of AYRES' division, which was armed with the Spencer repeating rifles, resolutely stood their ground, depending on the superiority of their arms to repulse the enemy up to the last moment. But the rest of the line having fallen back, they were left exposed on both flanks, and soon nearly surrounded.

Gen. HAYS himself, and a portion of his command, probably to the number of four or five hundred unfortunately were made prisoners. As on the previous day, our men finally rallied and drove the enemy back from the ground he had taken from them, regaining the position they had lost, which up to this time we hold. An attack has been anticipated all day to-day, but has not yet been made. Prisoners state that great efforts will be made to dislodge us, and express the opinion that we shall be compelled to abandon our hold on the railroad. We shall see. At all events it will for a considerable distance be pretty thoroughly destroyed.

Our losses in killed and wounded are not yet accurately known. We captured about 300 from the enemy.

The One Hundred and Fourth New-York, of Second Brigade, CRAWFORD's division, captured some prisoners and one stand of colors.

The troops encountered by CRAWFORD, WILCOX and WHITE were the rebel divisions of HEATH, KERSHAW, MAHONE and HOLMES. Gen. CRAWFORD himself had two or three very narrow escapes during the fight, having a button shot off the breast of his coat, and receiving, at another time, a slight wound in the foot. Lieut. CLARK, of his Staff, was severely wounded in the arm.

CASUALTIES.

The following is a partial list of the casualties in the fight between WARREN's force and the rebels:

Albert Wheeler, E, 11th Regulars—leg.
Jas R Robinson, C, 11th Regulars—side.
Michael N Enright, A, 11th Regulars—head.
Josephus Frasier, H, 12th Regulars—side.
Dan McCarthy, C, 11th Regulars—elbow.
Geo Boyd, F, 11th Regulars—shoulder.
John Crown, E, 11th Regulars—leg.
John Bengler, A, 15th N Y Heavy Artillery.
Sergt Jas Baird, D, 140th N Y—side.
G Kiler, A, 15th N Y—thigh
Dan Lyons, C, 17th Regulars—shoulder.
Francis B Caldwell, A, 17th Regulars—cheek.
Jas H Hamilton, M, 15th N Y Heavy Art—leg.
Peter Turner, C, 5th N Y, Duryea Zouaves—arm.
Pat Flynn, A, 140th N Y—leg.
August Kauss, H, 15th N Y—shoulder.
John Mossing, H, 15th N Y—side.
Lawrence McCarthy, H, 5th N Y—sunstroke.
Lafayette Vestal, A, 10th Regulars—back.
Dan Liner, B, 15th N Y H Art—head.
John Peterson, G, 8th Md—hand.
Adoran Miles, G, 1st N Y H Art—head.
J Phelan, G, 5th N Y—hip.
George Kelsey, D, 15th N Y H Art—head.
James H Hammond, M, 15th N Y H Art—side.
Edward H Bolgiano, C, Purnell Legion—side.
J Colledge, C, 146th N Y—foot.
John Cooney, H, 5th New-York—left hip
John Finly, C, Mass. Artillery—right arm amputated.
Jas Clark, D, 5th New-York—left leg and shoulder.
Thos Tate, F, 7th Md.—right thigh.
M Brinkly, C, 17th U S Inf.—left arm and head.
J Jenckins, C, 11th Regulars—back.
1st Sergt A Malone, D, 17th Regulars—thighs.
Sergt Theo Andressen, G, 15th N Y—legs.
J Pecor, C, 17th Reg—thigh.
A Werlert, G, 140th N Y—leg.
Chas Dole, D, 10th U S.
John Jenkins, D, 11th U S.
Wm Jowlton, E, 11th U S.
M Brannan, C, 12th U S.
John Silbo, F, 12th U S.
Robt Ditmar, E, 14th U S.
Wm H Snyder, G, 14th U S.
Wm Martin, G, 14th U S.
Martin Balts, D, 14th U S.
Adam Creshal, D, 14th U S.
Wm Cool, G, 14th U S.
Wm Downing, B, 14th U. S.
John Wilson, H, 14th U S.
Rich Dorsay, B, 5th N Y.
Wm Thinser, H, 5th N Y.
Hobby Reynolds, H, 5th N Y.
John Cooney, H.
Philip Fischer, B, 14th N Y,
Capt Barney Silver, H, 14th New-York.
Stephen Swartz, L, 15th N Y Heavy Art—mouth.
Jas Ennis, E, 1st Md—hand.
Jas F Doyle, A, 4th Md—shoulder.
Martin Shanan, A, 140th N Y—arm.
Wm Johnson, E 11th Regulars—temple.
Sergt Chas E Bedell, G, 5th N Y—foot.
Capt J Foot, H, 15th N Y Heavy Art—knee.
Dan Rose, M, 15th N Y—leg
O Miller, I, 15th N Y—leg.
Martin Meir, L, 15th N Y—leg.
John Caldwell, I, 140th N Y—thighs.
Sergt Chas Heyne, H, 15th N Y H Art—shoulder.
Corp Lawrence Mix, D, 12th U S Infantry—short ribs.
James Clark, B, 17th Regulars—calf.
M Kane, D, 17th Regulars—cheek.
John Gilboy, F, 12th Regulars—breast.
Michael Breman, 12th Regulars—temple.
Corp Michael Haggardy, 17th Regulars—arm.
W. W. Snyder, G, 14th Regulars—calf.
Aug Z Vogemitz, G, 14th U S Infantry—side.
Corp Wm R Stearns, K, N Y—thigh and hip.
Henry Miller, E, 15th N Y H Art—hand.
John Roach, B, 14th U S Infantry—both knees.
Archie Woodruff, M, 15th N Y H Art—shoulder.
Walter P. Shaw, K, 146th N Y—hand.
Nobby Reynolds, H, 5th N Y—arm amputated.
C Dale, D, 10th U S Infantry—foot.
Owen Drenner, D, 10th Regulars—left hand.
Wm Bezolroster, B, 15th New-York—nose.
Wm Feyhl, D, 157th Pennsylvania—left knee.
Joseph Pollock, E, 11th Regulars—right arm.
Jas B Armeger, A, P L—left breast.
John Crown, E, 11th Regulars—right leg.
R Drighty, B, 5th N Y—leg.
M Bartholf, D, 14th Inf—leg.
W Carl, G, 14th Inf—leg amp.
W Donnelly, B, 14th Inf—arm.
Sergt W Marlatt, B, 14th Inf—thigh.
A Attsbourgk, A, 14th Infantry—legs.
Jas Collidge, K, 14th N Y.
Walter D Shane, K, 14th New-York.
Corp A J Boyenitz, G, 14th United States.
Sergt A M Wells, B, 14th United States.
Corp M Hagerty, 14th U S.
F Sailor, B, 17th U S.
Martin Raney, D, 17th U S.
Jas Clark, B, 17th U S.
Sergt A Melone, D, 17th United States.
Jos Rice, C, 17th U S.
Dan Lyons, C, 17th U S.
Mat Brinkley, C, 17th U S.
John Haley, D, 5th N Y.
Jas Clark, B, 5th N Y.
Peter Tower, C, 5th N Y.

REBEL WOUNDED.

I M Rea, H, 2d Miss—leg amputated.
J P Phillips, K, 42d Miss.

About 200 are thought to be wounded in Second Division, Fifth Corps. Two rebels, one supposed to be an officer, but he refuses to tell his name or rank. His leg has been amputated.

THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS.

Corp C O'Keefe, I, 97th N Y—right arm.
Wm B Abrams, F, 97th N Y—head.
Jas Lappen, D, 97th N Y—knee.
Wm Boodver, I, 94th N Y—hip and shoulder.
Luke Emery, G, 16th Me—leg.
N P Sullivan, G, 16th Me—thumb amputated
C Manger, B, 15th N Y H A—arm.
Dan Sellen, C, 104th N Y—head, flesh.
E P Langden, F, 97th N Y.
Wm Marvin, G, 94th N Y.
M Kelley, D, 94th N Y.
Wm Ely, I, 94th N Y,
Hiram Alfred, K, 97th N Y.
Hiram Hicheson, 94th N Y.
Capt Geo Clarke, E, 104th New-York.
Sergt S P Curtis, B, 104th New-York.
Wm Schetz, A, 104th N Y.
Corp J L Toms, A, 104th New-York.
1st Sergt N Croft, A, 104th New-York.
1st Sergt J McGee, G, 104th New-Yo7k.
Corp F Miller, B, 94th N Y.
W C Smith, C, 97th N Y.
John Slade, D, 97th N Y.
P T White, C, 97th N Y.
Rich Keefe, H, 104th N Y.
J Lenior, A, 97th N Y.

Col. PETER LYLE, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, is reported wounded.

FROM THE BERMUDAS.

Blockade Runners.

The following notes of the movements of the blockade-runners are given in the shipnews column of the *Bermudian*, as late as Aug. 10.

PORT OF HAMILTON—ARRIVED.

July 26. Steamer *City of Petersburg*, Fuller, Wilmington; 842 bales cotton, &c. Agents, R. S. Musson & Co.

July 26. Steamer *Old Dominion*, Page, Wilmington; 10 bales cotton, &c. Agents, R. S. Musson & Co.

Aug. 3. Steamer *Annie*, Taylor, Nassau. Agent, J. B. Heyl.

PORT OF ST. GEORGE—ARRIVED.

July 26. Steamer *Dieppe*, Thomas, London; ship stores to W. P. Campbell.

Ship *Ariosto*, Patten, Cardiff; 1,100 tons coal to W. P. Campbell.

July 29. Steamer *Falcon*, Fisher, Wilmington; 971 bales cotton, 8 bbls. turpentine and 6 boxes tobacco to Andrew Greig.

Steamer *Mary Celestia*, Green, Wilmington; 683 bales cotton to C. L. Hobson.

Steamer *North Heath*, Burroughs, Wilmington; 890 bales cotton, 100 boxes and 50 kegs tobacco, and 12 barrels turpentine to James Thorold.

July 29. Steamer *Wando*, Holgate, Wilmington; 692 bales cotton, and 55 boxes tobacco. Agent W. P. Campbell.

Steamer *Chicora*, Coxetter, Wilmington; 619 bales cotton, 32 boxes and 86 tierces tobacco—Agent W. P. Campbell.

Steamer *Edith*, Murray; returned from sea in want of coal.

SAILED.

July 26. Steamship *Hayti*, Gilberry, Liverpool; inward cargo and 241 bales cotton.

Steamer *Mary Bowers*, Horsey, Nassau; 113 packages merchandise.

July 27. Steamer *Flamingo*, Atkinson, Nassau; merchandise.

July 28. *Mary Garland*, James, Liverpool; 433 bales, 14 half do., and 18 sacks cotton.

July 30. Brig *Sovereign*, Welch, Liverpool; 247 bales, 8 half do., and 27 bags cotton.

Aug. 1. Brig *Urania*, Key, Liverpool; 361 bales, 6 half bales and 33 sacks cotton.

SAILED.

Aug. 4. Steamer *Annie*, Connop, Halifax, N. S.

Aug. 7. Steamer *Old Dominion*, Page, Nassau; assorted cargo.

Aug. 9. Steamer *City of Petersburg*, Fuller, Nassau.

From Cairo.

THE STEAMER COURIER BURNED.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Courier*, owned by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, was burned to the water's edge at 9 o'clock this evening, while transferring her cargo of naval stores to the dispatch boat *Volunteer* at Mound City. The fire was caused by the ignition of a barrel of naptha which was being hoisted into the hold falling and bursting and scattering its contents all around.

The *Courier* was valued at $50,000, and insured for $25,000. She is a total loss. Her cargo, a valuable one, is a heavy loss to the Government.

No lives were lost. One man was severely burned, but will recover.

Eighty-seven bales of cotton and twenty-seven hogsheads of tobacco have been received here from Hickman, Ky., for New-York.

At New-Orleans on the 16th inst. holders of cotton were asking higher prices. The receipts were 650 bales. The stock of provisions and merchandise was limited, and no disposition manifested to operate.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judgeship.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The nomination of HORACE GRAY, Jr., for Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has been confirmed by the Executive Council.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Battle Near Charlestown, Virginia.

Heavy Losses Sustained by Our Cavalry.

The Rebels Driven a Mile by the Sixth and Eighth Corps.

Our Forces Retire Toward Halltown—A Subsequent Advance.

Martinsburgh Again Occupied by the Union Forces.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The following intelligence is published in the *American* this morning, the substance of which the censor would not permit to be transmitted over the wires last night:

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday, Aug. 22.

A brisk engagement took place yesterday, two miles beyond Charlestown, between the Army of Western Virginia and the rebel force now in the Shenandoah Valley.

The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning by a heavy column of rebel infantry and cavalry attempting to pierce our extensive front near Summit Point.

After a sharp but decisive struggle, our skirmishers were compelled to give way.

The First Division, Gen. WILSON, of Gen. TORBETT's cavalry corps, were engaged on our right, and suffered heavily.

Gen. MACKINTOSH's brigade, of that division, lost nearly three hundred men, but only one officer was seriously injured.

Acting Adjt. LLOYD, of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Cavalry, and three other officers, were slightly wounded, but have not yet left their commands.

The movement had evidently for its object the possession of Martinsburgh, for at the same time that the attack was made at Summit Point, another false movement was made against our extreme left, and the attacking column moved slowly down toward our right, and then suddenly a new body of rebel troops appeared in front of our right, the Sixth Corps.

A short but determined battle took place.

The Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps formed in line of battle, from right to left, as I have written them down.

The Sixth Corps bore the brunt of the engagement, and the Second Division lost heavily—some 300 wounded, and from 60 to 70 killed and missing.

The loss of the rebels was fully as great:

Among the officers wounded in the Sixth Corps are the following:

Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. Chamberlain, First Vermont.
Lieut.-Col. A. A. Hale, Sixth Vermont.
Maj. G. W. Dwinell, Sixth Vermont.
Capt. D. B. Tabgar, Sixth Vermont.
Lieut. Redenbach, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Charles C. Money, Second Vermont.
Lieut. J. N. Price, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.
Acting Adjt. John Caldwell, Sixty-first Penn.

The Latest from the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Intelligence from the Upper Potomac speaks of nothing more important than slight skirmishing along the lines. Our forces occupy a strong position. The rebels occupy the country in the direction of Martinsburgh, but have not crossed the Potomac. The design of the enemy, whether to attempt invade Pennsylvania or to make a demonstration toward Washington, has not yet been developed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A dispatch from Hagerstown says all is quiet today along the border. There has been no fighting in the Valley as far as known.

Yesterday our forces destroyed a long rebel supply train on the Winchester and Martinsburgh turn pike.

Union Occupation of Martinsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A letter from Hagerstown dated the 21st, says: A detachment of the Third Virginia Union Cavalry, entered Martinsburgh yesterday about 2 o'clock, and drove out the rebels.

At the latest accounts the place was still held by our cavalrymen.

Gen. AVERILL holds the river fords, and is keeping a watchful eye for the movements of the rebel raiding parties. The excitement here occasioned by the anticipation of an invasion, has somewhat subsided.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Battle at Summit Point—Severe Fighting—Our Losses—The Retrograde Movement.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY WESTERN VIRGINIA,
IN THE FIELD, NEW-CHARLESTOWN, Va.,
Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864—11 P. M.

An attack was made by the enemy early this morning, about 8 o'clock, on the right of our advanced line of cavalry pickets in front of Summit Point, which resulted in our having to abandon that position. A simultaneous attack was made on our left near Berryville, but this latter only proved a feint, and did not amount to much. Gen. WILSON's division held Summit Point, and it was only after a determined resistance against a superior force of both infantry and cavalry that the line retired and slowly moved back toward the Berryville pike, and then fell back to within two miles of Charlestown, where they formed a junction with the Nineteenth Corps, and, dismounting, prepared rough breastworks on the left of that corps. The rest of the cavalry maintained their relative positions until it became evident that a flank movement was likely to be executed, and that danger threatened in their immediate rear. They then fell back and passed through Charlestown, bivouacking on the outskirts.

Standing on the hill near their headquarters, one could hear the guns slowly work round from left to right, and at last a heavy fire broke out in front of the Sixth Corps, and quite a brisk engagement was the result. But I had better first give you an idea of our position. Our right, consisting of the Sixth Corps, Gen. WRIGHT, was formed on the Martinsburgh turnpike, two miles out from Charlestown, the centre resting on the pike and the left stretching out toward Berryville, and lying on a dirt road leading out to the Winchester and Martinsburgh pike. The centre was held by the Eighth Corps, Gen. CROOK, and the line extended from the left on the Sixth Corps to the right of the Nineteenth Corps, Gen. EMORY, which latter corps held the extreme left and overlapped the Berryville pike. The entire line lay about two miles from Charlestown and followed an elevated line of country, in the form of a segment of a circle.

At 10 o'clock three heavy columns were observed moving along the front of the right wing of the army, and soon after the right of the Eighth and the left and centre of the Sixth Corps were engaged. Heavy shelling was resorted to by the enemy, evidently to hide their own movements and embarrass those of Gen. SHERIDAN's troops. The Sixth Corps were rapidly thrown into line of battle, and then advanced, steadily driving in the enemy's skirmishers into their own line of battle. Despite the persistent efforts of the rebels, our men drove them back over a mile, and just before dark fell back to their original position. The Eighth Corps were only engaged slightly on their right, and very little fighting occurred in that command. The Nineteenth Corps were not engaged at all. KERSHAW's and BRECKINRIDGE's divisions, of EARLY's command, were engaged.

The fighting continued nearly the entire day, and the cannonading lasted until after dark. The musketry in the centre of the Sixth Corps was quite heavy, and the losses in that command were proportionately large. The Second Division bore the brunt of the battle, and it lost nearly three hundred men wounded—among them are the following field and line officers:

Lieut.-Col. George E. Chamberlain, First Vermont Heavy Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Hall, Sixth Vermont.

Maj. G. W. Dwinell, Sixth Vermont.

Capt. B. D. Fabgar, Company —, Sixth Vermont.

Lieut. Charles C. Morey, Company C, Second Vermont.

Capt. Lewis Redenback, Company B, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, commanding regiment.

Capt. W. Glenn, Company E, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.

Lieut. J. N. Price, Company A, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.

Acting-Adjt. John Caldwell, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.

The Vermont Brigade of this division particularly distinguished itself, as its list of casualties will show.

The intention of the rebel Commander was evidently to gain the road to Martinsburgh, and it is now known that most of his infantry had been marching in the direction of Martinsburgh all last night, and the attack of the moving column is only considered a feint on his part to gain time in order to cross the river. At any rate, his rear columns could be seen sweeping past off to our right, and there can be no doubt that Martinsburgh was their ultimate destination.

Toward dark the firing ceased, and our army was busily employed in throwing up breastworks. The cavalry passed out of Charlestown by the Martinsburgh pike, and turned off to the right into the fields, where they bivouacked for the night. At this time it was evident that Gen. SHERIDAN purposed falling back on Bolivar Heights, for the supply trains and ammunition wagons were passing continually in the direction of Halltown.

At 10 o'clock the troops began to pass through Charlestown, and the scene, as the different columns pushed on by the struggling moonlight, was weird and exciting. Infantry scuffling along, artillery rumbling by, and cavalry clattering on, the pattering of many moving feet, the glistening of musket barrels, the dark and ghost-like cannon, the white-topped wagons and ambulances, the clinking of sabres, and the quick snort of the horses, all combined to fill up a picture of exceeding interest and grandeur. The Eighth Corps came in first, next the Nineteenth, and last the Sixth Corps. The army will not succeed in getting clear of the town until near daylight, although they are moving with all due celerity.

G. F. W.

The Situation—A Magnificent Country—Disappointment of Union Men.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Aug. 22, 1864.

The army now occupy the Heights near, and on a line with Halltown, following the first of the three ranges of hills comprising the Heights of Bolivar. Our line is an exceedingly strong one, and it is to be hoped that the enemy will attack us in our present position. The right is held as before by the Sixth Corps, but the centre has been now assigned to the Nineteenth, and the left to the Eighth Corps. Our right rests on the Potomac, and the left reaches to the banks of the Shenandoah, thus giving us a complete command of this key to the valley. As one rides along the entire line of our front he is impressed with the commanding position of these hills, and almost imagines that they were thrown up with an eye to their especial adaptability to defensive purposes.

Away off in the direction of Charlestown, the country stretches out like a panorama, and you can see every house and field for miles. Charlestown itself is almost at your feet, and the Potomac winds its tortuous way to the right, its course marked by a dark fringe of foliage. On the left, the poetic Shenandoah is lost amidst a succession of hills, and the eye tires in following the diversified landscape of hill and dale.

Gen. SHERIDAN's headquarters have been established in the immediate vicinity of Halltown, upon which place our centre rests. The cavalry remained out in front outside of Charlestown, and occupied nearly the same position abandoned by Gens. CROOK and WRIGHT. When I left Charlestown this morning at 5 o'clock, skirmishing had been going on for some time, and it assumed formidable dimensions as I cleared the town on my way to this place. A heavy and constant dropping fire was kept up until 9 o'clock, but no shells were thrown by either side.

Great disappointment by Union residents is expressed at the falling back of our forces in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and large numbers of refugees are this morning leaving this place by the daily train for Baltimore. From Winchester they went to Martinsburgh, and yesterday they and the loyal citizens of that latter town hurried into Charlestown, hoping that they would be enabled to remain at least that near their homes, but last night these unfortunate gentlemen were compelled to come to the Ferry and seek safety still further on, in Maryland and Pennsylvania. But they murmur not although they feel poignant disappointment at the abandonment of the valley once more by our troops. A Union man in these latitudes is a Union man indeed, and their unassuming conduct amidst all their undeserved hardships, would put to blush many a lukewarm patriot in the far off and prosperous North.

G. F. W.

EUROPEAN NEWS

Advices to August 14 by the China.

A Proposal to Remove the British Troops from Canada.

Capt. Semmes' Histoy of the Alabama.

A Letter from the Father-in-law of Prince Metternich to Mr. Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN TOPICS

The Dano-German Question.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Cunard mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th August, arrived here yesterday morning, having made the run from the latter port in less than nine days.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 10th of August, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer *Westminster*, from New-York, arrived off Cape Clear on the evening of the 12th August.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Last of Poland—Feeling in France and England—Imperial Revenges—Disloyalty and Riots in Ireland—O'Connell Burnt in Effigy—Irish Emigration—Efforts to Stop it—Ships and Guns—Steel vs Iron—Peace News from America—H. G. the Apostle of Peace—North and South to Divide the Continent—How Canada is to be Defended—English Decency and Donkeys.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The last of Poland for this generation probably, as I wrote in my last, has been strangled on the glacis of Warsaw. I see no use in writing the names of the five leaders selected by the Russian military authorities for death, while their followers, by tens of thousands, have been transported to Siberia. I cannot spell them, and not one in a thousand of my readers could pronounce them. The revolt is over—utterly crushed out. The feeling in France is very strong and deep about it, and the blame, as usual, is laid on England. The Emperor was ready to fight for Poland. England refused to do so. The Emperor wanted a compromise to save Poland. England refused to enter the conference. When England wanted help to save Denmark, France had the satisfaction of refusing, and France may also have the further satisfaction of refusing a similar aid to save Canada. But the feeling in France and all over Europe against England is not a pleasant one for Englishmen to think about.

No one can tell what a day may bring forth, amid what may seem all the securities of peace. I have written to you often of the feeling of agitation and disloyalty that exists in Ireland. A few days ago a vast crowd gathered in Dublin to lay the corner-stone of a monument to DANIEL O'CONNELL, Liberator and Repealer. The meeting, one of the largest which has been seen in Ireland since the days of O'CONNELL, was a demonstration in favor of freedom in religion and national independence, so far at least as the legislative union is concerned. The Irish have no hope from a British Parliament. They mean to have one of their own. Every petty British province has its own Legislature, and makes its own laws. Canada and Australia govern themselves without the least regard to the wishes or interests of the mother country. The Irish believe that if they could have the same privilege, the days of prosperity might return to them. It is certain that the English Parliament can do nothing, or will do nothing effectual for Ireland.

But the national party is not without opposition. If four-fifths of the Irish people are Roman Catholic and disloyal, to the extent of wishing to be free of an alien church, and to be governed by an Irish Parliament, the other fifth is more Protestant and more loyal than any other portion of the British people.

In the North of Ireland loyalty is rampant, and to be willing to eat a Papist is a sufficient evidence of practical piety to fit a man for church membership. So, while the Catholics and Repealers were laying the corner stone of a monument to O'CONNELL in Dublin, the Orangemen, to the number of 40,000, were burning him in effigy in Belfast. This demonstration was followed last night by a severe riot, in which a convent was destroyed, beside several private houses, and no one can tell what the end may be. The Government force in military, and a police drilled as military is strong, but who can say what may be the result when a whole people becomes insane. There is such a thing as national madness. We have manias of murder and suicide, on a smaller scale. Most people here think the Americans went crazy three years ago. There is some difference of opinion as to whether they all went mad, both North and South, or only the North, or the South. But Ireland may go mad. There is no security against it, and then, if Ireland did not have aid from France or America, there would be Poland in the old times of ELIZABETH and CROMWELL over again.

I think the reason why the British Government has made no serious effort to stop the military emigration from Ireland to America has been that every man taken away to fight in Virginia left her one foe the less at home. The Government has tried to keep up a show of impartiality between Catholics and Protestants. It has tried to keep the peace, and satisfy both parties. It has satisfied neither. In the event of any outbreak, however, the Government would be compelled to take sides. It would arm its Protestant garrison, and assist them to put down what would be a Catholic rebellion. It would be a religious war as well as a political one. The Catholic nations of Europe, and chiefly France and Spain, would sympathize with Ireland. Irishmen in America, in Canada, and even in Australia, if the fight lasted long enough, would hasten to mingle in the fray. The policy of England is to prevent such an outbreak if possible, and if it comes, to crush it as quickly as possible.

For some reason the Irish papers are hard at work trying to stop emigration to America. The Irish *Times*, an important Dublin paper, has been publishing some highly sensational accounts of the manner in which Irish emigrants are treated in New-York. Being drugged, enlisted, robbed, starved, hanged, or shot, seem to be among the milder features of the terrible fate that awaits nine-tenths of all who land at Castle Garden. While death in a hundred horrid forms awaits the men, a fate worse than death awaits the women. I am not exaggerating in the least the stories that are now being circulated over Ireland, and vouched for in respectable papers as authentic and truthful narratives.

While these agitations are springing up in the Green Island, the Lords of the Admiralty have been paying a visit to Cork Harbor—the beautiful Cove of Cork, or Queenstown, as it is now loyally designated—to inspect Daunt's Rock, about which Mayor Maguire made an indignant remonstrance some days ago, and also, probably, to inspect the state of the national defences in that quarter. The experiments at Shoeburyness seem to prove that however strong a ship can be made by iron-plate armor, cannon can be made that will smash her as readily as a wooden ship is smashed by Paixhan shells. There is a limit to the thickness of the plates a ship can carry. There seems no limit to the thickness of iron plates that steel shot, fired from steel artillery, can pierce. Armstrong and Whitworth, Briggs and Blakeley can each and all send a steel bolt through eleven inches of solid iron. But how about steel? If steel bolts go through where iron ones smash, why not make the plates themselves of tempered steel? The Admiralty gives up ships, and prepares to defend the tight little island and its small appurtenances against them. The forts at Portsmouth and elsewhere are to be hurried to completion and mounted with steel artillery, when England will be safe, ships or no ships.

Our news from America is rather confused and doubtful. A report that Grant had blown up a fort at Petersburgh, when he was supposed to be across the James, and moving on Richmond, and some doubts about Atlanta lowered Confederate stock one per cent. But the prevailing news here is of speedy peace. It comes mostly in the shape of private letters, communicated to the journals. According to these accounts a strong peace feeling has set in.

Not less is the story of the great western conspiracy swallowed whole. In the English belief, the North, and especially the Northwest, is full of rampant Copperheadism. English correspondents see nothing but Copperheads and conspirators. The loan will not be taken, the people will not volunteer, the draft cannot be enforced, the Union armies are everywhere beaten. I do not often notice the stuff that comes, or purports to come, from New-York as correspondence to the leading English journals—at least I notice very little of it. But the last letter published in the *Herald* and *Standard*, which are essentially the same paper, can hardly fail to amaze you. According to this writer, while the armies of Grant and Sherman are battering at the walls of Richmond and Atlanta, the two Governments are busy discussing terms of peace. Not only the people on both sides, but the Governments are in favor of it. The terms are as good as agreed upon. The North and South agree to divide in their local Governments, but to unite as against the rest of the world, and to divide the continent between them. The South is to help the North annex Canada and the British Possessions up to the North Pole. Then the Emperor Max is to receive notice to quit Mexico, which, with the West Indies, Spanish, English, French and Dutch, is to be added to the Southern Confederacy. These were the terms talked over, it is said, at Niagara, and which are now being discussed at Washington and Richmond. The newspapers, we are informed, are not in the secret of this negotiation—how the correspondent of the *Herald* came to be is more than I care to speculate about. It seems so natural that the two powerful armies of the North and South should stop fighting each other and unite against their "mutual enemies," it may have been discussed at Niagara and elsewhere. A continent so divided might in time unite.

This theory, or whatever it may be, is not the one which prevails in England. What is generally expected and desired is a further disruption, and the formation of at least three more Confederacies. But the alarm about Canada is real. The *Times*, whether "inspired" or not, I cannot say, is in favor of withdrawing from Canada the 9,000 British troops now stationed there, which would be of no use in resisting an invasion, and which, by holding out false hopes, really hinder the Canadians from arming for their own defence. As to these Canadians, they seem in no hurry to arm in any case. In their opinion, their best defence is none at all, and they think the best way to meet an invasion is to quietly submit to it.

After the long drouth we have had a little rain and cool weather. The prices of grain indicate an average harvest. The English are amusing themselves. The *Times* as usual at this season publishes letters on the indecency of English bathing places, where men and women bathe on different parts of the beach, but in sight of each other and of everybody else, the women in the single garment which they would naturally retain, if they kept but one, and the men in the smallest of drawers, or none at all. The women go into the water up to their knees; the men, if they can swim, a little deeper. An effort is made to introduce bathing dresses, and the customs of the opposite side of the channel and the Atlantic; but no reform of this kind can be carried out here in less than a century.

The donkey show was a great success. The races were very comical. Some refused to start—some threw their drivers, and prizes were awarded to all who got up that amount of speed known as a jackass gallop. But if the speed was not great, the braying of a hundred and fifty donkeys was tremendous, equal to anything ever heard on these islands—a few stormy nights in the House of Commons perhaps excepted.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CAPT. SEMMES' HISTORY OF THE ALABAMA.

A REVIEW BY THE LONDON TIMES.

From the Times, Aug. 8.

It is right that the journals of Capt. Semmes and his lieutenants should be published, but the wise reader will not expect too much from them. In point of fact, the public already know nearly all that these journals have to tell, and they are useful, less for the information which they have to convey than for authenticating, summarizing and methodizing numerous little histories that have long since been notorious. The war ships of the Confederate States have been nicknamed by their enemies "pirates," and, whether they are piratical or not, it is certain that they have seen as much active service as vessels sailing under the black flag are ever likely to go through. Now, our romancers have taught our imaginations to start at the sound of a pirate's name, and people, no doubt, expect that every man on board, either the *Sumter* or the *Alabama*, must have long exciting yarns to spin, worthy of a corsair. These journals tell a different story, and remind us of the dullness of pleasure when pleasure is made a business. There was no doubt much excitement in the sort of work which the crews of the *Sumter* and the *Alabama* went through, but it was excitement that became a routine, and so far when it is described loses in interest. Capt. Semmes and his companions undertook a perilous work, and their courage and skill have been well tested. We must say however, that for the purposes of history, the bulk of their adventures has only the sort of interest which attaches to a battue. There is no sort of equality between the sportsman and his victim. Before the introduction of steam there was an approach to equality between the corsair and his chase. The chase had always a chance of escape. What chance has a sailing merchantman now against an auxiliary screw and rifled guns? The destruction wrought by such an instrument has, we repeat, but the interest of a battue, in which we care little about the details of particular shots, and are content to know only the total result—how many head of game have been killed, how many chronometers have been seized, how many millions of dollars have been destroyed. For the interest of the story, therefore, we care little to inquire into the circumstances under which each particular prize was secured. The interest of Capt. Semmes's adventures depends not on the details but on the result, and on this we propose to make a few remarks.

It was easier for the President of the Southern States to extemporize an army than to build ships and create a navy. Having no fleet worthy of the name, it is quite wonderful to observe what damage a few able and resolute men, sailing in one or two unsupported ships, contrived to inflict on the enemy. They destroyed an enormous amount of their enemies' property, and it is not much exaggeration to say that they have driven the merchant ships of New-York, Boston and other Northern ports from the ocean. The man who has achieved most toward this end is undoubtedly Capt. Semmes, and we are invited in these volumes to consider the means at his disposal. The *Sumter*, which at first constituted the whole strength of the Confederate navy, was a merchant screw-steamer of no more than 501 tons burden. She had been known previously as the *Havannah*, under which name she had plied as a packetship between New-Orleans and the port of her own name. Her decks were disincumbered of the upper cabins she had carried as a passenger boat; a berth-deck was laid for the officers and crew; the main deck was strengthened to carry guns, and she was armed with an 8-inch shell gun, mounted on a pivot between the fore and main masts, and four 24-pounder howitzers as a broadside battery. The *Sumter* escaped to sea on the 20th of June, 1861, and on the 24th of the following February she broke down so completely at Cadiz that she was pronounced unfit for further service. Her career thus lasted about eight months. In that time she had made 18 captures; but on the other side of the account it must be remembered that two of the prizes were recaptured by the enemy, and that no less than seven of them were released by the Captain-General of Cuba, into whose jurisdiction they had been sent. The effective captures, therefore, amounted to no more than nine, of which seven were burnt, with all the cargoes on board, while two were released on heavy ransom bonds. Capt. Semmes estimates the loss which he thus inflicted on the enemy at $1,000,000—say £200,000—and we do not think that this is an exaggeration, if to the value of the ships and cargoes destroyed we add the sums of money sunk in hunting the *Sumter* from sea to sea, the increased rates of insurance which her depredations necessitated, and the loss of profits in the carrying trade.

The new vessel to which Capt. Semmes was transferred, the *Alabama*, was double the size of the *Sumter*. She was a small fast screw sloop of 1,040 tons register, with two steam engines, each having 300-horse power, and coal bunkers made for 350 tons of coal. The *Alabama* got out of the Mersey on the 29th of July, 1862, and on the 24th of the following month, Capt. Semmes hoisted his flag in her. His crew, about a hundred and twenty in number, consisted chiefly of the scum of Liverpool, were quite untrained, and gave him a great deal of trouble. The armament of his vessel is well known, but may be here repeated. It consisted of a 7-inch Blakely rifled gun, one 8-inch smooth bore pivot gun, six 32 pounders. On the 19th of June of the present year, the vessel so armed and manned was sunk by the United States frigate *Kearsarge*. She had thus been in active service for the space of twenty-two months. What did she accomplish in that time? She captured more than sixty vessels, the estimated value of which was about four and a half million of dollars. She mulcted the Northern merchants of their property at the rate of $200,000 a month, besides frightening them from trade, raising the price for insurance, and costing the Government large sums in the equipment of cruisers to protect their shipping. What the *Alabama* accomplished is summarized in rather a confused manner—in a manner which recalls the rebuke given by Judge Maule to a barrister who was pleading before him. He entreated that the barrister would state his case with some regard to order; chronological order was best; but the Judge was not particular—he would be content with alphabetical order. Now, the list of the *Alabama's* prizes is here given in the least intelligible species of order—the alphabetical. We propose to construct a table for ourselves, based on chronology:

Dates.		List of Vessels Captured.	Estimated Value.
1862,	Sept.	Ocmulgee, Starlight, Ocean Rover, Alert, Weather Gauge, Altahama, Benjamin Tucker, Courser, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar—10	$232,000
	Oct.	Brilliant, Wave Crest, Tonawanda, Manchester, Lamplighter, Lafayette (No. 1,) Crenshaw, Lauretta, Baronde Custine—9	752,000
	Nov.	Levi Starbuck, T. B. Wales, and Parker Cook—3	270,000
	Dec.	Union, Ariel—2	263,000
1863,	Jan.	Hatteras, Golden Rule, and Chastelaine—3	282,000
	Feb.	Palmetto, Olive Jane, Golden Eagle, Washington—4	172,000
	March.	Bethia Thayer, John Parks, Punjaub, Morning Star, Kingfisher, Nora, Charles Hill—7	330,000
	April.	Louisa Hatch, Kate Cory, Lafayette (No. 2,) Rockingham, Nye, Dorcas Prince—6	242,000
	May.	Union Jack, Sealark, Guildersliene, Justina, Jabez Snow—5	769,000
	June.	Amazonian and Talisman—2	236,000
	July.	Anna Schmidt and Express—2	471,000

Here we pause to point out that thus far we have scheduled half the career of the *Alabama*. She served the Confederates for exactly twenty-two months, and we have given the detail of her operations in the first half of that period—namely, eleven months. In that time, then, the amount of property which she destroyed on the high seas amounted, as estimated by Capt. Semmes, to a little more than $4,000,000. Now, compare this with the latter half of her career. Of her last eleven months there were no less than seven, in which it does not appear that any captures were made. In the remaining four—namely, in October, November and December of last year, and in January of the present year, she secured the *Dunkirk*, the *Amanda*, the *Winged Racer*, the *Contest*, the *Texan Star*, the *Señora*, the *Highlander* and the *Emma Jane*, in all eight, valued at $662,000. The comparison is instructive, for it shows that the *Alabama* and her sister ships had done their work effectually. In the last eleven months of her cruising she did no more damage than in the first eleven months she had been known to do in a single month, as the month of October, 1862, or the month of May, 1863.

Considering this fact we can the more easily understand the determination which Capt. Semmes formed of going out to fight the *Kearsarge*. There are strong indications throughout these volumes that gradually his work was becoming irksome to him. Success had brought with it the weariness of inaction, and the Confederate Captain was ready for any desperate enterprise that would brighten his labors. In March of last year he wrote in his journal, "Sea life is becoming more and more distasteful to me. The fact is I am reaching an age when men long for quiet and repose." This was, however, when his hands were full of work, and when, what with boisterous March winds and plenty of prizes to be caught, he scarcely had a moment's rest. In the May following, the most prolific of all the months to him, he wrote in his diary, "I am quite homesick, this quiet Sunday morning. I am now two long, long years away from my family, and there are no signs of an abatement of the war." Then on another Sunday in last December he wrote—"Another lonely Sabbath-day—lonely, though in the midst of 150 people. Away, away from home by half the circumference of the globe! One of the most frequent and unpleasant of my experiences since I entered the China sea is an oppressive sense of great distance from home, and the utter strangeness of everything round me, almost as though I had entered another planet." Still he pants for home, and writes yet again, "Well, we are on the sea once more, with our head turned westward or homeward. Shall we ever reach that dear home which we left three years ago, and which we have yearned after frequently since; will it be battle or shipwreck, or neither? And when we reach the North Atlantic will it be still war or peace? When will the demon-like passions of the North be stilled? These are solemn and interesting questions for us, and an all-wise Providence has kindly hidden the answers behind the curtain of fate." The man who so wrote came to Europe with the *Alabama* sadly needing repair. Her copper needed to be replaced, and her boilers to be overhauled. Her sailing powers were much beneath her mark, and she went into Cherbourg, one might say, a cripple. Yet it was in this plight that Capt. Semmes, without waiting for repairs, made up his mind to go out of harbor to fight the *Kearsarge*, and he lost the battle mainly because the enemy, having greater speed, was enabled to prescribe the conditions of the fight. The object of Capt. Semmes apparently was to board the enemy, and from deficiency of speed he was unable to carry out his intention. That in these circumstances he chose to fight and to overrule the remonstrances of his friends, but be explained to a large extent by the previous state of his mind. His mind was harrassed by conflicting feelings. On the one hand, he and his shipmates had latterly had little to do, and were panting for some great success. On the other hand, he was longing for repose, and had, perhaps, some secret thoughts of striking a great blow that would justify him in seeking for release from the peculiar duties which the *Alabama* imposed upon him.

Capt. Semmes has done his work well, but as we read the narrative of seizure after seizure, we are struck with the important part which mere audacity and tenacity play in the achievement of such success. Spite of the sailing powers with which the *Alabama* was endowed, and which in their perfection rendered escape from her almost an impossibility, there were occasions when merchantmen had a chance of escape if they only knew it, and when the victory of the *Alabama* was due entirely to the fear which she inspired. The *Crenshaw*, for example, was nearly if not quite, as fast as the *Alabama*, and when pursued seemed to be so certain of escape that the chase on board the *Alabama* was indeed considered hopeless. Could she but hold on a little while longer, night would come on, and she would be safe. But the Captain of the *Alabama* never let a chance slip, and before finally abandoning the pursuit he thought he would try the effect of a shot upon the nerves of his victim. The shot was fired; it was quite harmless, but it had at once the effect desired. The *Crenshaw's* sails were seen to shiver in the wind, and the frightened chase gave up the effort to escape. Something equally critical occurred in connection with the capture of the *Ariel*. Suddenly the engineer of the *Alabama* came to report that the engine had become useless from the giving way of some of the valve-castings, and that it would require many hours to repair the damage. At this moment the *Ariel* might easily have escaped. Capt. Semmes put a bold face on the matter, made a virtue of necessity, and let the *Ariel* off, after exacting a ransom bond of $261,000 from her Captain. So where skill was unavailing he tried boldness, and where strength was wanting he still showed determination. These brought their reward in due time, and Capt. Semmes had the satisfaction of doing his work so successfully that thence grew the dissatisfaction of having nothing to do. Alexander sighed for new worlds to conquer, and Semmes for new clippers to burn, for new chronometers to range round his cabin, as an Indian hangs the scalps of his enemies in his belt.

* The Cruise of the *Alabama* and the *Sumter*, from the Private Journals and other Papers of Commander R. Semmes, Confederate States Navy, and other officers. In 2 vols. London: Saunders, Otley & Co.

SYMPATHY FROM GERMANY.

THE FATHER-IN-LAW OF COUNT METTERNICH ON OUR SIDE.

We have received a copy of the following correspondence:

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

Honored Sir: Inclosed you will find a letter from Count Sandor, father-in-law of Prince Metternich, Minister from Austria to the Court of France. The Count's views and feelings toward you and your cause, are expressed in his letter. The valuable present and message intrusted for me to deliver to you shall be done when I return to the United States.

I expected, ere this, to have been able to do so, but important duties still keep me here in Europe.

Your servant, JULIAN ALLEN.

[COPY.]

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

My Dear Sir: I had the pleasure to meet with Col. Julian Allen in Europe, a citizen of yours, and found, from conversation with that gentleman, that I had formed wrong impressions about you and your purpose. I am happy to be convinced otherwise, and am now with you and your cause.

Your good nature and honest purpose will surely bring you out successfully; therefore, keep on.

As a token of my high esteem, I have sent for you, by Julian Allen, an album with fifty pictures, accidents of my life; none can possess the same (they are not for sale), only friends. I beg your acceptance.

Col. Allen will also deliver to you my verbal message.

With high regards, respectfully yours.

(Signed) Count SANDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION—A GOVERNMENT ORDER.

From the London Star, Aug. 10.

The Government has at last undertaken to watch over the interests of British emigrants on their landing in America. The following circular, which was on Saturday last issued by order of the Government, will explain itself: "Information for emigrants to the United States: On arrival at New-York you will be landed, with your luggage, at Castle Garden, where you will obtain, free of charge, good accommodation and instructions as to the best mode of reaching your destination. The establishment is under the supervision of the Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New-York (one of whom is the President of the Irish Emigration Society,) and affords every facility for obtaining inland passage tickets, by railroads and steamboats, to all parts of the United States and Canada. Be cautious in buying in this country, or on board ship, 'inland passage tickets' for travelling in the United States, as you may find them useless on your arrival in America. You will obtain them cheaper and run no risk of imposition by getting them at Castle Garden, New-York. Do not trust to strangers, whose object in offering you assistance is either to entrap you into enlisting, or to gain your confidence for the purpose of defrauding you of your money. Do not accept invitations from strangers to drink, and be especially careful not to get drunk, or in any way to lose control over your own actions. Be very cautious as to the engagements you enter into for work. Remember that an American dollar is nominally equal to 4s. 2d. English money, and a cent is one-half penny; but that, under the present circumstances of the country, they will not buy more than one-third as much of the necessaries of life, as they would formerly buy.

By order of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board, No. 8 Park-street, Westminster, August, 1864."

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS ON THE CLYDE.

These craft, says the Greenock *Advertiser*, are now as "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa" in the river, and scarcely a day passes but one or two are seen cruising about the Tail of the Bank, prior to a trial trip of speed between the lights, or crossing to Gareloch for the adjustment of their compasses. They are invariably very handsome vessels, superior in size and model to our finest river steamers, which they out-rival in swiftness. On Wednesday, the three-funneled steamer *Condor*, built and engined by Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., left East Harbor with a large and valuable assorted cargo, for a pleasure sail, and was to leave last night for her destination. The steamers *Charlotte*, built by Messrs. Denny Brothers, and engined by Messrs. Napier, and *Stormy Petrel*, built and engined by Messrs. Henderson, Renfrew, were hovering about the river during the day, trying their engines. The *Talisman*, built by Messrs. Scott & Co., and engined by the Greenock Company, is about to undergo another test of her steaming powers.

FROM BERMUDA.

From the Shipping Gazette, Aug. 10.

The brig *Martha*, from Bermuda, has made the run to Liverpool in 24 days, bringing dates up to the 14th of July, or about a week later than our previous advices. She reports having left there the following blockade runners; The paddle steamships *North Heath*, (about to proceed to Halifax, N. S., for repairs,) *Lynx*, *Maria Celestia*, and *Ada*; and the screw steamers *Atalanta*, *Edith* and *Black Hawk*. The *Lilian* arrived at Bermuda on the night of the 13th, with upward of 900 bales of cotton from Wilmington. A large fleet of vessels were loading cotton for Liverpool, among which the Captain of the *Martha* mentions the *Hamilton*, *Lady of the Lake*, *Anna Mary*, *Ellen*, *Ida* and *Sovereign*. The *Nutfield* sailed for Liverpool on the 14th.

THE FLORIDA.

From the Shipping Gazette, Aug. 10.

Yesterday intelligence was received at Lloyd's by the *Ocean Gem*, just arrived at Liverpool from New-York, that on 17th July she was spoke with by the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, Halifax, N. S., bearing N. E. about 22 miles. The *Florida* had just captured a Federal bark, a brig and a schooner. The Chamois steamer *Electric Spark*, captured from the Federals, was in company with the *Florida*. The *Prospero*, which arrived in the Mersey, on Sunday morning, from Nassau, exchanged signals with a vessel named the *W. H. Clarke*, whose master reported (by signal) that he had on board the crews of the American barque *Golconda*, of New-Bedford, and a schooner, the number of whose name the Captain of the *Prospero* could not make out distinctly, both vessels having been captured and destroyed by the Confederate steamer *Florida*. The *Golconda* was a whaling barque, and had been at sea a considerable time, so long that she must have been almost, if not altogether, "full" of oil.

PASSPORTS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 12.

The United States Government have formally introduced the passport system for all persons, foreign or native, who may temporarily visit that country. The following is a copy of a notification on the subject, just addressed by the American Consul to the agents of the American Transatlantic Steam Company:

United States Consulate, Havre, Aug. 5.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that, by virtue of a decision of the United States Government, all travelers, citizens of the Union or strangers, who embark for any port of the Republic, must carry a passport delivered by the Government of the country to which he belongs. This passport must be *visé* by the United States Minister, or by the American Consul at the port of embarkation. Those emigrants who go to the United States to reside permanently are alone exempted from this rule.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAS. O. PUTNAM, U. S. Consul.

WHAT SAVED M'CLELLAN.

Correspondence of the British Army and Navy Gazette.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

It has lately been publicly stated here that when McClellan retreated from the Peninsula, his whole army would have been inevitably destroyed had it not been for a couple of French regiments which stopped the Confederate rush. However this may have been, it certainly seems that the dislocated States have made a recruiting-ground of this country as well as Ireland. The number of emigrants who embarked at Havre in the month of July was 1,547; of these, 16 went to Rio, 28 to New-Orleans, and all the rest to New-York.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Later American news was anxiously awaited, the steamer *Caledonia* having taken out in Cape Race the intelligence of Grant's renewed movement against Petersburgh. Pending the receipt of further advices, the papers have little or nothing to say on American affairs, and the Confederate loan was flat and drooping.

THE DISPUTE WITH TURKEY.

From the Moniteur du Nord, Aug. 9.

The dispute which has arisen between the United States Consul at Alexandria and the Egyptian Government is, it is announced, on the point of being arranged.

OUR CRUISERS.

The U. S. war steamer *Kearsarge* and another Federal steamer (name not mentioned) passed Deal on the 11th inst. for the westward.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A THEATRICAL SCANDAL.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 10.

Mr. Flowers, the sitting magistrate at the Bow-street Police Court, was occupied during a considerable portion of Tuesday afternoon in the investigation of a case which excited a great deal of interest in the theatrical profession. A summons for assault had been issued at the instance of Mrs. Bristowe, box book-keeper at the Adelphi Theatre, against Mr. Henry Bateman, the father of the young lady whose successful performances at that theatre have given so distinguished a popularity to the name. The assault was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 1st of August, in the Strand, near Bedford-street. The case was conducted by Mr. G. Lewis, of Lewis and Lewis, of Ely-place, and Mr. Bateman was defended by Mr. Sleigh, the barrister. According to the opening statement of Mr. Lewis, for a very considerable period Mr. Bateman had been on terms of intimate friendship with complainant and her husband, and had been a visitor at their house. They had a daughter, or rather Mrs. Bristowe had a daughter by a former husband, whose name was Turner, and the defendant was also acquainted with that young lady, having met her at their house and at the theatre, where she assisted her mother in her official duties. Recently Mrs. Bristowe had received a letter informing her that an intimacy existed between Mr. Bateman and Miss Turner, an intimacy of a character which he would not describe, preferring to spare the young lady herself, as well as the defendant, who was a married man and father. In consequence of the receipt of the letter alluded to, Mrs. Bristowe was induced on the evening in question to follow and watch the proceedings of her daughter on leaving the theatre. The result was that she saw Mr. Bateman and her daughter meet at the corner of Bedford-street, where he put her into a cab, and was about to follow; Mrs. Bristowe, however, rushed forward and proceeded to lay hold of her daughter to pull her out of the cab. Defendant then struck and kicked her, which was the assault complained of. It was certainly not of an aggravated character, but he submitted that it was one for which he ought to be bound over, or fined, or sent for trial.

Mrs. Bristowe was called, and after speaking as to her acquaintance with Mr. Bateman, testified to the facts which were the cause of the present inquiry. She stated that on the 1st inst., in consequence of a letter she had received, she went into the Strand between ten and eleven at night, and there she saw her daughter turn the reverse way from her home. She turned down the Strand, and when near Bedford-street Mr. Bateman joined her. They did not speak, but hastened on together to the cab rank. Witness saw him speak in a hurried manner to a cabman, who opened the door of his vehicle, and Mr. Bateman handed the young lady in. He was about to follow her into the cab when witness went up, and endeavored to get her daughter out. Addressing Mr. Bateman, she said, "You wretch! you have taken my daughter!" upon which he struck her on the shoulder, kicked her on the leg, and applied to her an opprobrious epithet. She, however, took her daughter out of the cab, and went home with her.

Mr. Sleigh, for the defence, denied in the most emphatic manner that there was the slightest tittle of pretence or foundation for the imputation which the other side had cast upon Mr. Bateman and the young lady. He had occasion to be at the theatre day after day, caring for and protecting the interest of one who was dear to him, and of necessity came into contact with those who were employed there in an official capacity. Miss Turner was also at the theatre assisting her mother, and acted as a friend of the family up to the time this hallucination possessed the mind of Mrs. Bristowe. The cabman was called to deny that any assault was committed, and then Miss Turner was put into the witness-box. Her appearance is described as very prepossessing, and she shed tears on entering the box. Upon seeing her Mrs. Bristowe cried out, "What, Georgy, have you fallen so low!" and began to sob and groan in a most distressing manner. Indeed, her emotion became so vehement that it was found necessary to remove her from the court before the young lady proceeded with her evidence. Miss Georgiana Augusta Turner was then sworn, and distinctly contradicted her mother's statement that upon the night in question Mr. Bateman struck her, or in fact that he used any violence whatever. There was not the slightest ground for imputing that the acquaintance between them was any other than one of mere ordinary friendship. Mr. Bateman had never shown any particular affection for her. It was true, he had been kind to her, and had behaved as a perfect gentleman. As the evidence was so conflicting as to the assault, the magistrates decided on sending the case for trial, bail being taken, Mr. Bateman himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

RIOTING AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, Friday, Aug. 12.

The rioting which has been going on every night during the week culminated to an alarming pitch this morning, and several hand-to-hand fights occurred between 2 and 5 o'clock. Stones, brickbats, bludgeons, and even guns were used, and before the police, who had gone home for the night, came upon the scene, a number of houses were wrecked. Several women, going to their work, were seriously injured. One girl was knocked down, and severely maimed by a blow from a policeman's gun, and a man was shot through the leg and severely wounded. At 5 o'clock this morning murder seemed to be the point aimed at by the contending ruffians. One man was barbarously set upon, and in a few minutes left for dead. A gentleman coming up had him conveyed to a medical man's establishment. After a minute investigation the Doctor pronounced the sufferer in a very dangerous state, and begged of the parties in charge of him to have him conveyed to the Belfast General Hospital. Many other people were more or less injured. The Nunnery on the Dublin road has been wrecked. The St. Patrick's Burial Society, in Durham-street, has had every window smashed in, and many other private houses have been more or less injured by the mobs. The district is still in a most disturbed state. The workers in the neighboring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed on to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is best to be done to preserve the peace of the town. We understand it is intended so call out the military.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Londonderry on the 12th August there was the usual celebration of the siege of that place. There was some fighting in the evening, and one or two persons were reported seriously injured.

The London *Times* hints that Lord Wodehouse will probably be appointed the Earl of Carlisle's successor as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, proprietor and for many years editor of the *Athenæum*, and Mr. Robson, the celebrated London actor, are dead.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

SPEECH OF KING CHRISTIAN.

On Aug. 6, King Christian opened the Rigsdag. The following is his address:

To our faithful Danish Rigsdag, our royal greeting:

Although the session to which we have summoned our faithful Rigsdag, in accordance with section 27 of the Constitution, must be immediately prorogued on account of circumstances, we have yet felt the necessity of opening this Rigsdag in person, and of assembling around us the chosen of the people. Notwithstanding the courage and endurance with which our valiant army and fleet have fought to uphold Denmark's right and honor, and notwithstanding the readiness with which the entire people has brought every sacrifice for the salvation of the country, the war waged against us by a superior force will nevertheless compel us and our people to the heaviest and most grievous concessions, for, as all Europe leaves us without assistance, we have seen ourselves forced to yield to numbers, and to endeavor to terminate a war whose continuance under existing circumstances would only occasion our beloved people and country greater losses and misfortunes, without holding out the prospect of any improvement of our position. Nevertheless, we will look toward the future with comfort, in full reliance upon our faithful Danish people, entertaining the firm hope that brighter days will not fail, if King and people unite, to heal the deep wounds inflicted upon our beloved country. We rely especially upon you, gentlemen, the elect of the nation, for faithfully laboring with us for the welfare of the country, and wish you in all your endeavors the blessing of Heaven.

Her Majesty then quitted the Chamber, accompanied by the cheers of the members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Berlin telegram says: "It is stated on good authority that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia, respecting the proposals to be submitted to the Diet, for the establishment of a Provisional Government in the Duchies, are drawing to a close."

It is said that a belief is entertained in the official circles of Berlin, that the rights of the Duke of Augustenburg to Sleswig-Holstein will be shortly recognized. The current of public opinion in the Duchies is represented as unchanged, the population of Schleswig-Holstein rejecting all combinations contrary to the independence of the Duchies under the sovereignty of the Prince of Augustenburg.

A report comes from Vienna, that in negotiations for peace the contracting parties will add to their number a member of the Germanic Diet, and that their deliberations will commence immediately.

The official Dresdener *Journal* publishes an article on the present position of the Schleswig-Holstein question, concluding thus: "Regarded from the point of view of German rights, the great German Powers have acquired precisely as much right to the Duchies, by paragraph one of the peace preliminaries, as was possessed by Denmark. They could not, therefore, declare the Federal execution settled."

A royal decree had been published at Berlin, ordering the disbandment of the following troops: All the unmobilized infantry of the class entitled to furlough, above the number required on a peace footing; the unmobilized artillery companies called into service from fortresses, and the regiments of Sandwehr, serving with mobilized troops. Those only of the latter are to be entitled to discharge who do not wish to remain with their colors.

Similar orders have been issued with regard to troops of the same category serving in the Reserve.

MEXICO.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE TO BE REGENT IF MAXIMILIAN DIES.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 13.

Letters from the City of Mexico bring the text of an Imperial decree appointing, in case of the Emperor's death, the Empress Charlotte Regent of the Empire. It is thus couched:

"Considering that nothing is so urgent as to provide for the maintenance of the legitimate Government of the nation which has elected us for its Sovereign, and to obviate all eventualities which might arise.

We have decreed.

That in the case of death, or of any other accident which may render it impossible for us to continue to govern, the Empress, our august spouse, shall be charged with the regency of the empire.

My present Minister of State, or the respective Minister, shall be charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at the Castle of Miramar, on the 10th April, 1864. MAXIMILIAN."

A TRIUMPHAL ARCH TO THE EMPEROR.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 13.

The municipality of Mexico having resolved to raise at the entrance of the Promenade de la Piedad, to which the name of Avenue of the Empress Charlotte has been given, a triumphal arch in honor of Her Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian gave orders to his Minister of State, M. Valesquez de Leon, to reserve the white marble and other materials already prepared to erect in Palace-square a monument consecrated to the heroes of National Independence. The following are the terms in which His Majesty expresses himself:

My Dear Monsieur Velasquez de Leon: Among the numerous testimonials which I have received since I arrived on the shores of Vera Cruz of the love and respect which my countrymen feel toward me, as well as toward the Empress, a fresh one has just reached us, and it redoubles our emotion. I learn that it has been resolved to raise a triumphal arch in marble, dedicated to the Empress, at the entrance of the beautiful Avenue de la Piedad, which will henceforth bear the name of "Promenade of the Empress Charlotte." This intelligence has augmented, if that be possible, our firm determination to be forever Mexicans.

Considering for the same reason how much it will be agreeable to our fellow-citizens—and I am sure in advance of the approbation of all true patriots—to see raised in the centre of the grand square a monument which perpetuates the remembrance, always dear to our hearts, of Mexican independence; I desire, in accord with the Empress, that with the marble destined to construct a triumphal arch in her honor, a monument shall be raised consecrated to the independence of the country, placing thereon the statues of the principal heroes, such as Hidalgo, Morelos, Iturbide, &c., and inscribing thereon the names of the other chiefs of that glorious epoch in letters of gilded bronze, and surmounting the whole with a grand statue representing the nation.

For my own satisfaction, yielding to the most lively emotions of my heart, I wish to lay with due solemnity the first stone of this monument on the 16th of September next. For this purpose, my dear Minister, I charge you to call, as soon as possible, through the office of the Minister of State, to which such matters appertain, upon engineers and artists to present their projects and plans, for I desire ardently to see this idea realized. MAXIMILIAN.

Palace of Mexico, June 14, 1864.

CONGRATULATIONS.

"We learn," says the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, "that the steamer which left Southampton on the 1st had among her passengers a French cabinet courier, the bearer of letters of congratulation addressed by Napoleon III. to Maximilian I. on the subject of the warm reception of which his Majesty was the object ever since his landing at Vera Cruz. We are also able to announce that the Emperor Maximilian I. intends to institute a new order of knighthood on the occasion of his accession to the throne of Montezuma. The designs of the new decorations have been sent to Paris, and M. Kresty, purveyor to his Imperial Majesty, has received orders to execute the models."

FRANCE.

Political news in Paris is exceedingly scarce, the public attention being chiefly engrossed in the preparations for the Imperial *fête* and the forthcoming visit of the King of Spain.

M. Fould, the French Minister of Finance, having issued a circular to the heads of the Provisional Finance, requiring them to make up their accounts with the State to the present time, the rumor has become current in Paris that the long-talked-of reorganization of the Ministry is really about to take place.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of over 4,250,000 francs.

The Bourse was without material fluctuation. Rentes on the 12th closed at 66.40.

ITALY.

A meeting to demand the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was to have been held at Florence, but information of the same having reached the authorities, they could not permit it to be held for such an object, and the meeting was subsequently abandoned.

SPAIN.

A conference at the Ministry of War had assigned Ovieda as a residence for Gen. Prim.

BELGIUM.

The result of the elections for the Chamber of Representatives, throughout the whole of Belgium, gives a majority of 12 in favor of the Liberal party.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of Aug. 3, state that in consequence of the united protests of the American and English Ambassadors, the Porte had authorized the continuance of religious controversy in the Protestant books; provided, however, that the Koran was not insulted. The Turkish chiefs who had become converts were to be confined at Karpouth.

The Turkish cotton crop is said to be more than four-fold what it was last year.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Sunday, July 24.

(*By Telegraph via Suez.*)

Cotton goods dull, but rather a better market for shirtings. Cotton lower. Freights to Liverpool 30s., a decline of 5s. Shipments of cotton to Liverpool for the fortnight 55,000 bales. Exchange 2s. 1½d.@¾d.

CALCUTTA, Friday, July 22.

Shirtings firm but quiet. Twist dull. Indigo crop accounts are better. Exchange 2s. 4⅞d.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 12th were steady. Consols remained at 89⅜@½ for money. The demand for discount had become quite moderate, and the supply was considerable. The best paper was done as low as 7¾@7⅞ ₱ cent., with the bank rate at 8.

The West India mail steamer had arrived with £517,000 in specie, a considerable portion of which was expected to go into the bank. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £267,508.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. ½d.; Dollars, no price fixed. Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. report: Breadstuffs dull and English Wheat 1s. cheaper on the week; White American, 43s.@45s.; Red, 40s.@44s. Flour, 21s.@23s. Iron steady; Rails and Bars, £7@£7 5s.; Scotch Pigs, 58s. Sugar is in rather better demand, and prices have recovered about 6d. Coffee 1s. lower under large supplies. Teas inactive and greens again lower. Rice in limited demand. Tallow dull at 41s. 6d. for P. Y. C. Hemp and Jute dull. Linseed in good demand at full prices. Linseed Cakes continue active. Some Western American sold at £9 17s. 6d. re-ship. Spirits of Turpentine, 68s. 6d. for French. Crude Petroleum, £18 10s.@£19. Refined, 2s. 1½d. on the spot, and 2s. 2½d. for future delivery. Fish Oils much neglected. American Sperm offered at £68. Cod £52. Linseed Oil again lower, 36s. 6d. Saltpetre further declined 1s.@1s. 6d. Messrs. Groves & Todd report: Beef, quiet but steady. Pork, cheaper and sales are pressed. Lard, more difficult of sale. Butter, in good demand and tending up. Bacon, almost nominal. Resin, firm but inactive.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring, Brothers & Co., report: "There has been less business this week for the Continent in United States 5-20s. Bonds and the price have ruled 41@42. Illinois Central Shares, 45 discount. Eries, 41. Atlantic and Great Western Bonds—New-York section, 73. The quotations of other securities nominal."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton market has again been unfavorably affected by the unsettled position of money, and has become very irregular, with a decline in some instances of about ½d. ₱ lb., although on the whole without much pressure to sell, and on Thursday, when it was known no further rise in the rate of discount had taken place, there was more disposition to buy, and a slightly firmer tone. The decline in American descriptions is about ½d. ₱ lb., while for other descriptions it ranges from ¼d. to ½d. Sales of the week, 35,020 bales, including 4,230 for speculation, and 8,830 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was about 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation—the market showing a firmer tone. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	32½d.	Middling Orleans	30½d.
Fair Mobile	31¾d.	Middling Mobile	30¼d.
Fair Uplands	31½d.	Middling Uplands	30 d.

Stock on hand, 246,640 bales, including 14,360 American. At sea, from India, 420,000 bales, and from China 190,000 piculs.

Trade at Manchester.—The market yesterday was more regular than on Tuesday, and there is an increasing demand. Prices are firmer.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others report, Flour quiet and in some cases 6d. cheaper. Wheat in moderate demand, and in some instances Tuesday's prices were barely maintained; Red Western 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d.; Southern 8s.@8s. 6d.; White Western 8s. 6d.@9s.; Southern 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d. per cental. Corn again rather dearer. Mixed sells at 30s.; White nominal.

Provisions—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others, report: Beef in retail demand at late rates. Pork slow, at last week's prices. Bacon flat and generally 6d. lower. Butter steady. Prime Cheese in good demand. Lard in good demand at 41s.@44s. Tallow quiet and prices barely maintained; Butchers' Association 41s.@42s.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet; Pots 29s. 6d.; Pearls 33s. 6d.@34s. Sugars dull; 6d.@1s. lower on the week. Molasses easier. Coffee quiet at about late rates. Rice in rather more demand, at easier prices. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 5s. 6d.@6s., and Philadelphia fasts at 7s. 6d. Linseed flat, at 3d.@6d. ₱ quarter decline. Linseed Cakes—American £10@£10 5s. Linseed Oil dull and lower; sales at 38s. 6d.@39s., closing rather firmer. Fish Oils quiet. Sperm £75@£75 10s. for Winter bagged. Resin quiet but steady. Spirits of Turpentine—Retail sales of French at 69s. Petroleum—Boult, English & Brandon report a better market. No sellers of refined under 2s. 3d. on the spot; 2s. 1d. for arrivals.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

Cotton—The market is fair and active, and a general advance in some cases as high as ⅛d. ₱ lb., is quoted upon the official quotations of yesterday. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs—No change whatever to-day in any article. Business very quiet

Provisions—Inactive, and prices unaltered. Lard firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 13.—P. M.

Consols closed this afternoon at 89⅛@89¼ dull.
Illinois Central shares at 45@43 discount.
Eries at 40@42.

A Plot to Assassinate Gen. Burbridge.

THE DISLOYALISTS OF KENTUCKY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

On Saturday last a man calling himself George A. Mason arrived here from Lexington, Kentucky. In the evening he made himself noticeable at a room on Sixth-street—the Free and Easy, we believe—by heaping all the abuse his tongue was capable of upon our Government, the Administration, and the soldiers in the field. At the same place he made the acquaintance of a certain party whom he supposed to be, like himself, an Englishman. Seeming to place confidence in this new acquaintance, he took him into a private apartment, where, after indulging in a little more abuse, he unfolded to him a plan of rather startling character, viz.: the assassination of Major-Gen. Burbridge, who has of late rendered himself so odious to the Secessionists of Kentucky.

Gen. Burbridge appeared to have a large share in the fellow's stock of hate, judging from epithets which he received in the course of the man's whispered converse with his confidant. After explaining his plan—which was to kill the General with an air-gun—Mason offered his companion five hundred dollars in gold if he would undertake the job of assassination. The party to whom this infamous proposition was thus made desired time to reflect thereon, and agreed to meet Mason at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, the following (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock. They then parted, Mason leaving the place, while the other went to Ninth-street Station, and divulged the affair to Lieut. McGrew and Sergt. Robinson, who, with commendable promptitude, accompanied him to the point of meeting at the designated hour, and arrested Mason.

Upon examination of the prisoner's person, papers and notes were found showing him to be an Englishman by birth; that he had been two years in the rebel army; that he was imprisoned in the old Capitol Prison, and that since his release he had traveled all over the West and South and the Canadas, passing frequently through our lines. About his person there were found also a heavy revolver, a slung-shot and some money, including a considerable sum in gold. Mason will be held to await advices from the proper authorities.

The Raid from Canada.

AN ORDER FROM ADJUTANT-GENERAL SPRAGUE.

From the Buffalo Commercial, Aug. 15.

We are requested to give publicity to the following order just received by Brig.-Gen. Lansing:

General Headquarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant-General's Office.
Albany, Aug. 10, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Lansing, Commanding Thirty-first brigade N. G. S. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.:

General: The reports made at these headquarters lead to the belief that there are bands of lawless men hanging upon the frontier in the vicinity of Buffalo, threatening to make incursions in that vicinity. I am instructed by His Excellency, Gov. Seymour, to call your attention to this, and to urge the utmost vigilance among the troops under your command, so that in the event of any disturbance, a sufficient number of men may be at hand to put it down.

The three regiments now being organized at or near Buffalo, namely, the Ninety-eighth, Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth, have been directed to complete their organizations at once, and await further orders.

Instructions have been given to have all the disposable arms and a sufficient amount of ammunition sent to Buffalo without delay.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding in future, and for the immediate expenses incident to the service of the Seventy-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Ninety-eighth Regiments National Guard now ordered to complete their organizations, and to be held in readiness for immediate service, it will be necessary that due care be taken in the expenses incident to this service.

You will please cause each company to be regularly mustered on muster rolls, and mustered by the officer you see fit to appoint. Uniforms cannot be had at present.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, John T. Sprague, Adj.-Gen.

The Pilots and the Tallahassee.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 20.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following subscriptions have been received to the fund for the purchase of new boats for the pilots of the *James Funck* and *William Bell*, recently captured by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*:

Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co	$500	Barclay & Livingston	$200
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	250	Aymar & Co.	200
Mercantile Mut'l Ins. Co.	250	Joseph McMurray	250
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	250	Van Pelt & Moore	250
Humphrey H. Crary	500	Charles Carew	100
A. A. Low & Brother	250	Wm. F. Schmidt's Son	100
Chas. H. Marshall & Co.	200	Wm. A. Sale & Co.	100
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	200	Ruger Brothers	100
N. L. & G. Griswold	200	Kimhart & Co.	100
Abraham Bell's Son	300	John McGolbrick	100
Fabbri & Chauncey	200	S. Thompson & Nephew	100
Cary & Co.	200	Bucklin, Crane & Co.	100
Howland & Aspinwall	200		
Total			$5,150

Further subscriptions will be received by Webb & Bell, shipbuilders, Greenpoint, L. I.; also at the Pilot Office, No. 69 South-street, New-York; or by

JOHN W. AVERY, Treasurer,
No. 309 Water-street, New-York.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—It has now been ascertained, since the rebels recrossed the Potomac, that about seven miles of the track has been torn up above Martinsburgh, and between that point and Opequan Bridge, the rails bent in all imaginary shapes and the cross-ties burned. All the bridges between the points named have also been more or less damaged. It is supposed that it will require fully two weeks to make the necessary repairs for running trains, at the end of which time, should there be no more visits from the rebels, the road will be in full operation to Wheeling.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 13.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 23, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	108¾	600	Reading R.	134⅜
30,000	do	108⅝	200	do b10	135
3,000	do	108½	600	do s10	134⅝
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	109¾	600	do s30	134⅞
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.	111⅜	16	Mich. Cen. R.	138⅜
6,000	do	111¾	25	do	138
6,000	do	111⅞	200	do	137
30,000	do	112	200	do s30	136¾
20,000	do	112¼	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	87¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C.		500	do b30	87⅝
	Indorsed	99	400	do	87⅜
12,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		1500	do	87
	Oct. & April.	110	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	64
10,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95⅛	100	do	63⅝
10,000	do	95	25	Panama R.	298
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	59	250	Ill. Cen. Full S.	130⅛
50,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	49	800	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129¾
9,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	119¼	100	do b20	129⅝
8,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	115	350	do	128⅞
3,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	121⅛	100	do	129⅝
1,000	Gal.&C.1stM.Ex	125	100	Cleve. & Pitts	111⅝
10,000	Tol.& W.2d..b30	90⅝	1600	do	111⅝
5	Metropolitan Bk.	117	400	do b30	111⅞
5	Park Bank	140	100	Chi. & N. W.	54
6,000	Amer. Gold	257⅜	500	do	54¼
80	Mar. Min. Co	40¾	400	do b30	55
100	Cum. Coal Pref	58	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	88
100	do b10	58⅜	200	do s30	87¾
300	do	58⅝	100	do s30	87⅞
100	do b10	58⅛	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	111¼
100	Quick. M. Co	82	300	do b30	112
100	N. Y. Cen. R	130	50	do	111⅛
100	do s30	129¾	200	do b4	111⅞
300	do s30	129⅜	200	do s20	111
25	Erie Railway	111¼	100	Ch., B. & Quin.	127⅜
400	do b10	111⅛	16	do	127
600	do	111	100	P., F. W. & C.	113
100	do s39	111⅛	350	do	112¼
400	do	110⅝	100	do	112⅞
20	Erie R. Pref.	110⅜	100	do b30	113¼
490	Hud. Riv. R.	129¾	300	do s30	112⅝
50	do	129¾	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	79
100	do s10	129¾	10	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	93
400	do s30	129¾	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	67

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.	113	1000	Reading R.	133
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	109	600	do.	133¼
23,000	U. S.6s. '81...R.	108¾	200	do. s15	133¼
10,000	U. S.5s.1-yr.C.	94⅞	10	Mich. Cen. R.	135
40,000	do.	95	300	M. S. & N.I.R.	85⅝
40,000	Ohio & M. C.	48	200	do.	85¾
200	Canton Co.	34	800	do.	86
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	56	100	To. & Wab.R.	68
500	do.	55½	500	Ill. C.R. Scrip	128¼
100	do. b10	55⅝	100	do. b20	128⅝
400	Quick. Min. Co.	80¾	100	do. b10	128¼
200	do.	80½	100	do.	128
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅝	500	do. s10	128
800	Erie Railway	110¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	110⅜
200	do.	110½	1100	do.	110¼
50	Erie R. Pref.	119¾	1000	Chic.&N.W.R.	53
100	do.	109⅞	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	110¾
200	Hud. Riv. R.	127¾	100	do. s15	110
50	do.	128	300	do.	110
250	P.,Ft.W.&C.	111¼	100	Mil. & Pr.du C.	62
300	do.	111	500	do.	61

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	48⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. s3	110⅝
10,000	do.	48¾	900	do.	110⅝
10,000	do. b3	48	700	do. s3	110½
1600	Erie Railway	110⅝	300	Chi. & R. Isl.	110⅜
300	do. c	110⅜	200	do. s3	110¼
900	do. s3	110⅜	200	do. b3	110⅜
100	do. b5	110⅝	200	do.	110⅜
800	do. b3	110⅜	200	do.	110½
400	do. s3	110¼	100	do. s3	110¼
800	Hudson Riv. R.	128⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. s3	128
200	do.	128⅜	100	C. & N W. s3	53
600	do. b3	128⅜	200	do.	53¼
1100	Reading R.	133⅜	100	do. b3	53⅜
200	do.	133¼	200	do. s3	53¼
700	do. s	133⅜	100	do.	53⅛
300	do. s3	133⅜	200	do.	53⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅝	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	86⅜
100	do.	135	100	do.	87
900	M. S. & N.I.	86	300	P., F. W. & C.	111⅝
1200	do. s3	85¾	1200	Cum. Coal	56
200	do. b3	85⅞	100	do. s3	56½
200	do.	85⅞	500	do. s3	56
500	do.	85⅝	200	Quicks. M. Co.	81
200	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅜	200	do.	81
600	do.	128⅜	100	do.	80⅞
100	do. s3	128¼	200	Mariposa M. Co.	40⅝
300	do.	128¼	100	do.	40⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C.	48⅜	500	M. S. & N. I.	86⅜
200	Erie Railway	110⅞	900	do.	86⅜
300	do.	111	1000	do. s10	86⅝
300	do.	111⅛	100	do. s10	86⅝
200	do. b3	111⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅛
200	do. s3	111	100	do.	129⅛
400	Hud. River R.	130⅝	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	111⅛
300	do.	131	500	do. s3	111
100	do. b3	130⅞	100	do. b2	111
100	do. s3	130⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. b3	54
200	do.	130⅝	100	do. b3	53⅝
700	Reading R.	134⅛	200	Chi.&N.W.Pref.	87⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts. s3	111⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	112
200	do. b3	111⅛	150	do.	112
200	Cumb. Coal Co. s3	56⅝	200	Canton Co.	35⅛
300	do.	56⅜			

TUESDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The European mails, by the steamer *China*, this morning, brought forward additional orders for United States Stocks, chiefly for the Continent, and a further advance of *two per cent.* was realized, in the course of the forenoon, on 5-20 years 6 ₩ cents. The sales were at 111½@112½@113 ₩ cent. at the early Stock Board and on the Street. The 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 were at 108¾@109 ₩ cent. The last bear Gold interest from the 1st of July; the 5-20s from the 1st of May. The contracts at Amsterdam and Frankfort, for future delivery, or on sales of Bonds to arrive, run almost exclusively on the 5-20 years 6 ₩ cents, and the orders from the other side are conformed to this practice. The other Government Securities were firm. As much as 105 ₩ cent. was bid for the Coupon 5s of 1874 without indorsement, and 110 ₩ cent. and interest paid for the 7-30 ₩ cents due 1st of October, and convertible into the 6 ₩ cents of 1881. The Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness were firmer at 95@95½ ₩ cent., and a belief obtains on the Street that these Certificates will advance 2 @3 ₩ cent. after the 1st of September, because of a contemplated arrangement at the Department to fund at par and accrued interest a portion of the outstanding Certificates, falling due this side of the 1st of March next, in the 10-40 Popular 5 ₩ cent. Loan.

The Popular subscriptions to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Currency Loan and the 5 ₩ cent. (10-40 years) Gold-bearing Loan continue to increase on the rise of the 6 ₩ cents Gold Stocks at the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the efforts made by certain parties for a few days past to create the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury would force a new Gold-bearing 6 ₩ cent. on the market on open proposals for the best offers. An official contradiction was given to this rumor by the Washington agent of the Associated Press, this morning. The subscriptions to-day to the 10-40 Loan at the First National Bank are $300,000, and the additional orders, through the same Bank, for the 7-30 ₩ cents. are $100,000. The Treasury Office, in this City, which is well supplied with all denominations of the new 7-30 ₩ cents, from $50 to $5,000, is filling orders to the amount of $100,000 @$200,000 per day.

There was another large crowd at the Interest desk of the Treasury Office to-day, availing of the prepayment of the 1st September interest in Gold on the 10-40 5 ₩ cent. stock of the United States, and the 1st November interest on the 5-20 6 ₩ cent. Stock. Most of the applicants, thus far, are among the smaller holders of these Stocks, while it is the anxious wish of the Secretary of the Treasury that the whole $17,000,000 of Gold interest thus anticipated should be availed of at once, by all classes of holders. The order for its prepayment has *not* been made for effect on the credit of these Stocks at home or abroad, as meanly insinuated by a portion of the Opposition press, but because the Gold is idle in the Treasury, and the immediate and future receipts from Customs promise more than will be wanted for Interest after these installments are paid off.

The speculation in Gold is not quite so dull as yesterday. The price is 257¼@257⅞ ₩ cent. at the close of 'Change hours. There is no export demand; the Currency rates for Bills on London being relatively cheaper by 3@4 ₩ cent. The Gold rates for Bills are also 1@1½ ₩ cent. below the shipping point.

The *Bearish* feeling at the Stock Exchange manifested by several influential parties for some days past was more generally displayed to-day, and there was quite a rush to sell the Railways at both sessions of the Board. The lowest figures were made at the Second Board; but after the adjournment at 3 o'clock, there was a sharp rally from the lowest figures, especially marked on Hudson River Shares, which from 127½ recovered to 132½ ₩ cent., or 3 ₩ cent. above yesterday's last price. The report is that this Road is exceeding by 40 ₩ cent. the heavy August business of last year, so that the depression in the price of the Stock appears to have been in temporary sympathy with the general market. The Miscellaneous Shares, like Cumberland, Quicksilver, &c., followed the Railways down, Cumberland selling as low as 55½ ₩ cent., and Quicksilver 80¼ ₩ cent. The Peace influences were renewed upon the Share market, and this feeling was partially strengthened by the additional advance of 2½ ₩ cent. in U. S. 5-20s, though the latter undoubtedly rose chiefly on the European orders by this morning's steamer. Gold was not affected by the Peace talk; but speculation in it is by no means confident.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Monday, same hour. U. S. 5-20s advanced to 113½ ₩ cent.;

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	109	109	Mich. Central	137½	135⅜
U. S. 5-20's	111	113⅛	Mich. Southern	87	86⅜
N. Y. Central	130⅜	129⅜	Illinois Cen.	129⅝	129
Erie	111	111	Pittsburgh	111⅝	111
Erie Preferred	111	110	Fort Wayne	113⅝	112
Hudson	129	130⅝	Rock Island	111⅜	110⅞
Canton	35	35	Reading	134⅛	134⅛
Treas. Cer., new		95	Quicksilver	81½	81⅛
Toledo	129	127⅜	Cum'land Coal	58	56⅝
Northwest	54⅜	53⅝	Mariposa	40⅝	40⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	49⅜	48⅜	N. West Pref.	88⅜	87⅜

The purchases of U. S. Stocks for transmission to the Continent of Europe by a single banking firm (German) in Exchange-place, within a few days past, amount to a million of dollars.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	108	Bank of N. Amer.	104
Mechanics'	112	Irving	100
State of New-York	117	Metropolitan	117
Commerce	107	Continental	102
American Exchange	117½	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116
N. Y. Cen. Real Es.	117	Ill. Central	136
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	84½
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103¼
Buff.N.Y.& E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102
Hud. R. 1sts '69	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	99½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Gal. & Chi. extended	125
Mich. C. '69 & '73	134	Chi & R. I. 1sts	115½
Mich. C. new	142	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Chi. B. & Quincy	131	Atlantic & G. W.	103

Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-street, are advertising the State of Rhode Island 6 ₩ cent. Loan of 1894; interest February and August in the City of New-York. The whole authorized Public Debt of this wealthy and prosperous State is $4,000,000.

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for week ending

	Tons.
Aug. 20, were	11,199
Previously	131,604
Total for season	142,803

Attention is called to the loan of $946,700 "*Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds*" of the County of New-York, duly authorized by law, bids for which will be opened Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. This loan is to provide for the redemption of the same amount of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," payable Sept. 1, 1864. The bonds will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, and the principal will be redeemed in 1880 and 1881.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer on Tuesday was as follows: Total receipts, $1,581,820 31; for Customs, $287,000; payments, $1,788,786 79; on account loan, $186,000; balance, $21,714,169 52.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregate as compared with those of the preceding week:

	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	
Capital Stock	$13,300,150	$13,301,163	Inc.. 963
Loans	39,353,341	39,401,423	Inc.. 48,082
Specie	3,962,312	3,962,154	Dec.. 159
Due from other B'ks	3,977,464	3,689,556	Dec..287,008
Due to other Banks	6,617,099	6,355,734	Dec..261,365
Deposits	36,826,674	35,869,084	Dec..957,590
Circulation	2,214,929	2,222,421	Inc.. 7,492
U. S. legal-tender and demand notes	12,980,059	12,257,326	Dec..722,734

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ⅛ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 7,201 bbls. Flour, 210 bags Corn Meal, 71 bushels Rye, 21,788 bushels Oats, 523 pkgs. Provisions, and 227 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is held very firmly, but is inactive. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 50c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c.@50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c. Stock 174,177 bags.

COTTON—Is in more demand at much higher and rising prices. Middlings. $1 87@$1 89 ₩ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., chiefly on the low grades, especially of State, which have been in brisk speculative request. Sales since our last amount to 26,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 35@$11, chiefly at $10 40@$10 75, and for October and November delivery within a range of from $11@$11 25; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 60@$11 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₩ bbl.	$9 40	@10 00
Extra State	10 35	@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 60	@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 10	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 00	@12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 10	@16 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 2,100 bbls. at $11@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand and buoyant to-day; sales 1,080 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at very full and buoyant prices.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet, but prices have not varied materially.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been rather more sought after, and on the advance.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, to-day, the light supply of desirable lots, and the advanced claims of holders checking operations. Sales have been made since our last of 101,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $2 49@$2 56, the latter rate for New; Red Western, at $2 35@$2 48, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 38@$2 40, the latter an extreme (nominal) rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 38, and Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 38 ₩ bushel. Corn is in more request, partly on speculation, at much higher prices; sales since our last, 78,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 63 for mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice do., and $1 58 for unsound, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 85@$1 90 ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 93c.@95c., Western at 95c.@96c., and State at 94c.@95c., cash, ₩ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The market for Flour has been somewhat irregular during the fortnight, but for the past week there has been more activity, and some improvement in price. The English advices regarding the crop of Wheat are more favorable, and the late orders are executed with difficulty. The stock of old and new Flour is quite moderate, and the indications from the West are that the receipts for the next month will be light. For future delivery there has been speculative sales to some extent of Extra State at $10 50@$10 85 for the last half of September; $10 85@$11 for last half of October; $11 for November, and $11 for December, chiefly at buyer's option. In Wheat the transactions have been restricted by the unmerchantable condition of a large portion of the supplies, and the constant fluctuations in Exchange, together with some advance in freights and reduction of limits in English orders. Prices have ruled irregular, and buyers have had the advantage. Rye is more plenty and lower. Indian Corn is in fair supply, with a moderate home trade; at the close the market was active and firmer. At yesterday's Produce Exchange Extra State Flour was 10c.@15c.; Wheat 1c.@2c., and Corn 2c.@3c. better."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Aug.19, 1864.	953,476	14,435,490	628,344
New-Orleans	—— 1864.	——	——	——
Philadelphia	Aug.16, 1864.	76,155	480,065	583
Baltimore	Aug.16, 1864.	24,287	57,472	3,656
Boston	Aug.16, 1864.	31,631	——	——
Cl.&other p'ts	Aug.16, 1864.	94,026	876,895	——
Total		1,179,975	15,849,922	632,583
To about same period, 1863.		1,438,707	22,648,796	10,158,147
To about same period, 1862.		2,585,870	24,807,771	13,860,534
To about same period, 1861.		2,512,838	25,260,914	11,026,415

To the Continent.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York to Aug. 19, 1864	80,441	323,181	12,535	13,965
From other ports to latest dates	14,916	——	834	——
Total	95,357	323,181	13,369	13,965
To about same period,'63.	162,610	2,145,333	68,957	406,330
To about same period,'62.	612 514	7,459,120	32,074	1,535,150
To about same period,'61.	90,565	2,639,135	44,215	317,955

HAY—North River has been in more demand, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45 @$1 65 for small lots for City use. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request and buoyant, at 22c.@33c. for poor to prime, and 34c.@37c. for choice to fancy, ₩ ℔. Messrs. DUTCHER & ELLERY have recently sold a small lot of new Hops (the first received this season) at 50c. ₩ ℔. Crop advices are discouraging.

METALS—Have been in rather more demand at buoyant prices, including Pig Lead at $16 50@$16 75 ₩ 100 ℔s. and other articles at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Is in demand at rising prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 35@$3 35 ₩ gallon. Tar at $16@$18 ₩ bbl. Resin at $40@$55 ₩ 100 ℔s.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70 @$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 68@$1 70; No. 1 Lard at $1 75@$1 85; Crude Petroleum at 55c.@56c.; Refined Petroleum at 90c.@92c. free, and 88c.@90c. in bond, ₩ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum: Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus: "Crude, under a strong demand for export and to fill maturing contracts, has advanced materially, and I have to report sales at 55c. on the spot, and 55½c.@56c. all month. At the close the market is quiet, but without change in prices. Considerable business has been done for next month at 56½c.@57½c., b. o. Refined in bond is readily bought at full prices, and I have again to report the scarcity of prime lots and the high views of holders. Buyers, however, meet them freely, and prime white has sold as high as 90c. per gallon. Free in better demand to fill contracts, at prices within my range. NAPTHA firm and in demand. I give below the stock in yards, &c. Crude, 40,084; Refined, 58,025 bbls." The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	19,974	438,876	436,538
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	20,307	290,081	308,029
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1		122,607	103,465

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 15.—The market is very quiet, although there is some inquiry for Sperm for export. The only transaction since our last is a sale of 200 bbls. Sperm for export, at $2 25 per gallon. There is nothing doing in Whale.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. sp.	Bls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, 1864	43,510	51,976	567,750
Same time last year	45,347	42,911	318,850

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "Sales of the past week quite large. Many of the mills have sold ahead, which will take some weeks to deliver. Manufacturers begin to talk about 40 cents a yard. If cotton keeps advancing they will get it soon. The following are the sales and resales: 7,000 pieces 60x64, 34c.; 6,000 do. 60x64, 34½c.; 10,500 do. 60x64, 34⅜c.; 2,000 do. 60x64, 35c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 34c., early in the week; 5,000 do. 64x64, 34⅜c.; 3,000 do. 64x64, 34½c.; 24,650 do. 64x64, 35c.; 8,600 do. 64x64, 36c. Total sales during the week, 76,750 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, partly on speculation, without any remarkable changes in prices,—the market closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 5,200 bbls., at $40@$40 50 for New Mess, and $40 62½ for all August delivery, and $43 for September delivery; $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess; $37 50@$38 for Thin Mess, and $35 50@$36 for Prime. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., and 15c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔.; sales of 285 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard continues in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 3,250 tcs. and bbls. at 22c.@23½c., and for Sept. delivery 23⅞c.@24c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in more request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$22 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales of 410 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₩ tce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in limited request, at 18c.@26c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Has been quiet, but held firmly at $15@$16 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is inactive, and somewhat unsettled.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request, yet stiffly held.

SPICES—The main inquiry (speculative) has been for nutmegs, which have been freely purchased on private terms, but which are now held as high as $2 10@$2 25 ₩ ℔. Pepper has been in moderate request at 45½c.@46c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and tending upward. Sales since our last, 530 hhds., including Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 21c.@26c. ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, at 24c.@29½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 86,000 ℔s., at 19½c.@20c., also 35,000 ℔s grease, at 17c.@17½c. ₩ ℔. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. MCKNIGHT & SONS review thus: "The market for this staple has been very active since or last issue. During the fore part of the week the demand was quite brisk for all grades for shipment to Europe, and also for home consumption, as manufacturers are now beginning to buy their Fall stock. The supply of Tallow is becoming more and more limited, the receipts from the West and other sections of the country are very meagre. The amount of Prime City rendered melted this week has been small. The demand for prime lots for the remittance of funds to Great Britain and the Continent has been active. To-day the market for all descriptions is very firm, and holders are not offering much on the market at the current rates. We quote Prime City at 20c.@20½c.; Western in barrels, 19¾c., and hogsheads 20c. The demand for Soap stock, such as Grease, &c., is also very active. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 10½c.; 1863, 10½c., ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Are in fair demand and on the advance.

TOBACCO—There is less doing, as asking prices are above the views of buyers. Sales 273 hhds. Kentucky at 22c.@48c., and 354 boxes Seed Leaf at 20c.@40c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,450 bbls., at $1 82½@$1 84 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The day's engagements have been light, including for Liverpool 50 tons Tallow at 25s.; 26 bales Rags at 5-32d., and 50,000 feet Oak Plank at 45s. Also, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Wheat, in steamer's bags, at 7½d.; 200 pkgs. Butter, and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London—60 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d., and 20 hhds. Tobacco and 20 tons Tallow at 25s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864. } 12 o'clock. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16, City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
No. 5 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1864.

James Hayes, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

SIR: The undersigned, members of the Board of Councilmen, would respectfully request you to convene the Board on Monday next, twenty-second instant, at twelve o'clock M., to take action upon such business as may be brought before the Board.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN M. HAGGERTY,
CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOHN HEALY,
GEORGE McGRATH,
JOHN BRICE,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
GEORGE SCHAEFER,
JOHN RYAN,
CHARLES KOSTER,
VALENTINE COOK,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
FREDERICK REPPER,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Petition of lighters of public markets for an increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Joyce—

Remonstrance against building a sewer in Fiftieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to recruiting in this County for the benefit of other localities.

Which was received, and the ordinance adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to dredging slip between Piers Twenty and Twenty-one, East River.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Sewers for the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new truck for the use of Marion Hook and Ladder Company, number Thirteen, the same to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company number One.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Jane-street, between Greenwich-avenue and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Jaques moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Leader of Dodworth's Band, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents for music furnished for reception of the Forty-eighth Regiment.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

The President called up General Order number three hundred and sixty-three, being a bill of G. Radan, amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, for expenses attending burial of J. A. Scoville, late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Gilbert Radan, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, being the amount of funeral expenses of Joseph A. Scoville, Esq., late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities, and on that motion demanded the Ayes and Noes.

The President pro tem. decided that it required three members to demand the Ayes and Noes.

Councilman Jaques appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. then put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand for the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President pro tem. then put the question on the motion to refer to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order 374, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild the pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, East River, forthwith.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—11.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—9.

Councilman Brandon moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The paper was then referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MOTION.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now take a recess until two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Edwin M. Hagerty, Esq., President pro tem., in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the room on the basement floor of the New Court-house, now used by the Grand Jury, be employed hereafter to extend the accommodations required in the office of the Receiver of Taxes.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter-stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Thirty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City to pay the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Jaques, Schaefer—3.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-seven, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committee on Roads; also to the Committee on Markets; also to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies; also to the Committee on Streets; also to the Committee on Ferries; also to the Committee on National Affairs; also to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips; also to the Committee on Lands and Places; also to the Clerk of the Common Council for distributing books and ordinances.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved to amend said resolution by adding, after the words "Committee on Lands and Places," the words "the same being for Committees of the Board of Aldermen."

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved to amend said resolution by adding, after the words "coaches furnished to the," the words "Committees of the Board of Aldermen, being to the."

Which was lost.

The original resolution was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Brice, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Heffernan, Haviland, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.

The President moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of considering papers from the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to E. Ballcke to exhibit a sign across the Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, provided the same does not in any way obstruct the travel on the said avenue; the permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

Preamble and resolution relative to Fulton-street Railroad.

Councilman Brice moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said resolution, be concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved the previous question.

The President *pro tem.* put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Heffernan, Shaefer—3.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brice moved that the vote by which was adopted the resolution relative to the Fulton-street Railroad be reconsidered.

Councilman Keenan moved that said motion be laid on the table.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of West Thirty-ninth-street, and the south side of West Fortieth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the paper relative to the Fulton-street-railroad be sent to His Honor the Mayor this evening.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relative to the Corporation Telegraphs in the City of New-York."

Councilman Brice presented the following as a substitute for the above ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE
RELATIVE TO THE CORPORATION TELEGRAPHS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

The Mayor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, a "Superintendent of Telegraphs" who shall be a scientific and practical telegraphist, whose duty it shall be to keep in working order and have charge of the various lines to the several Bell-towers, Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder houses, together with the instruments and fixtures connected therewith belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. He shall hold office for the term of three years from the date of his appointment, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, payable in equal monthly parts.

For the purpose of keeping said telegraphs in proper repair and working order, said Superintendent may employ such labor and furnish such materials as shall be necessary therefor, and shall make payment therefor by drawing his requisition upon the Comptroller, upon proper vouchers accompanying the same, for all bills not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars in any one case, and in all cases where the expense of the necessary repairs exceeds the sum of fifty dollars, then in the same manner, upon the joint requisition of said Superintendent and the Mayor for all sums not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars each, said requisition to be paid out of the appropriation for "Fire Telegraph."

Said Superintendent is authorized to employ upon said telegraphs the services of a "line man," at a compensation not exceeding three dollars per diem, and a "battery boy," at a compensation not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per diem, payable monthly upon the requisition of said Superintendent, by the Comptroller, out of the appropriation of "Fire Telegraph," said employes to do and perform such services as said Superintendent may direct.

Said Superintendent and his said employes shall at all times, while in the performance of their respective duties, wear a badge of office by which they may be distinguished, such badge to be furnished by the Mayor, of such device as he shall think proper; and any person falsely personating said Superintendent, or either of his said employes, or counterfeiting or using a false device of said badge of office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, not exceeding for any one offence the sum of five hundred dollars, or the term of one year, by any judge, justice or Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in the City of New-York.

The said Superintendent shall be responsible to the Mayor for the faithful discharge of the several duties pertaining to his office; and may be removed for malfeasance, incapacity, or neglect of duty, by the Mayor, with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen. For any false alarm upon, or other improper use made of, the telegraphic instruments placed in any of the engine, hose or hook and ladder houses in the City of New-York, the company in whose house such false alarm may originate, or other improper use of said instruments may be made, shall be held strictly responsible therefor, and shall be subject to such penalties as the Commissioners of the Fire Department of said City may, in their discretion, deem proper to inflict.

The telegraph operators attached to the fire-telegraph office at the City Hall shall, at all times, receive and transmit all alarms of fire immediately after receiving intelligence thereof.

The said operators shall hold office during the pleasure of His Honor the Mayor, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, and shall be held responsible to the Mayor for the faithful performance of their duties.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances or resolutions inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Councilman Brandon moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Jaques moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

*RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Robert Rascom, of number forty-nine Chatham-street, to exhibit a show-case in front of his place of business, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the Treasurer of the Union Home School the amount of money donated to that institution by the Common Council, by resolution approved January two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of petition of the pastor of the German Evangelical Church of Bloomingdale, for remission of Croton water tax on church property.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Thomas McSorley, to have a sum donated him sufficient to pay assessment.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. W. Hartt, on behalf of the Trustees of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, for the sum of thirty-five dollars and eighty cents, and interest to date, as a donation to the said church, in order to enable the said Trustees to pay the taxes for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, on their property, ward number twenty-nine, block or farm number four, line numbers four thousand nine hundred and seven and one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six, on map of the Twelfth Ward, the said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the salaries of the General Foremen, Bureau of Roads, in the Street Department, be increased so that they receive at the rate of five dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution, that Vestry-street, from Washington to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the City, and the remainder by the property owners, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Webster moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which was adopted the resolution relative to the Fulton-street Railroad.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the fifth of September, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Halifax.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Persia* will close at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

The mails for Europe by the *North American*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole* will close on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Long Island	4:00 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mails	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
North Mail, Way	
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RAILROAD IRON AND CAR WHEELS AND AXLES WANTED.—Holders of lots, new or second-hand, may find sale by sending particulars to Box No. 744 Post-office.

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A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions
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DRESS GOODS,
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FALL TRADE OF 1864.
The attention of package buyers particularly solicited
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A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

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The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD-SIZED cheerful room, (heated in winter,) with supper, either in a private family or where there are but few boarders; central or western location preferred. Any party having the above can find a permanent and quiet tenant, by addressing for two days, with description of room and terms which must be reasonable, T. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The belligerent forces in the valley keep active. On Sunday a considerable engagement occurred two miles east of Charlestown, on the Summit Point road. The attack was made by the enemy, and the Sixth Corps bore the brunt of the engagement, sustaining the chief loss, which was 370 in killed, wounded and missing. WILSON'S division of cavalry were also engaged, and suffered considerably, but the rebel loss in all cases was fully as great as our own. Gen. SHERIDAN'S army now occupies a strong position near Halltown, four miles west of Harper's Ferry, and between that point and Charlestown. The rebels have been reported in possession of Martinsburgh; but a late dispatch from Hagerstown says the place is now occupied by a part of Gen. AVERILL'S command. Telegrams from Gen. SHERIDAN'S lines up to yesterday P. M. report no new movements.

Further official dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT have been received at the Navy Department. They fully confirm the details heretofore given of the capture of Forts Powell and Gaines.

The situation before Petersburgh continues to possess deep interest. The rebels continue to make desperate efforts to compel GRANT to release his hold upon the Weldon Railroad; but thus far they have been completely foiled. On Sunday the enemy made another furious assault upon WARREN'S corps, sending two divisions across an open field, in fine line of battle on a charge. They met with most valiant resistance from our troops, and were subjected to a terrible cross fire from a line of battle which they had not observed. They retreated in much disorder, but about five hundred of them fell into our hands. Our position is now so strong as to defy the assaults of LEE'S whole army.

New-Orleans advices to the 16th have been received via Cairo. Later news from the rebels in Louisiana had been received. Gen. DICK TAYLOR was at Atlanta, in command of Gen. POLK'S old corps. Gen. BUCKNER had taken command of DICK TAYLOR'S forces in Louisiana. The rebels around Alexandria were seizing the property of everybody. A number of wealthy planters were living on rations, in consequence of their houses having been destroyed and everything they possessed carried off by the rebels. The rebels were carrying out a conscription with great severity, but both conscripts and refugees swear that they will capture and hold DICK TAYLOR'S children as hostages for the security of their families.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army indicates that he is steadily making inroads upon the enemy. KILPATRICK has just returned from a successful raid against the Macon Railway, having fared much better than STONEMAN. The road was seriously damaged for a distance of ten miles, and KILPATRICK returned in safety. The rebel WHEELER hand struck the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad near Hiawassee, but did little damage. Gen. STEDMAN was in WHEELER'S rear, driving him up toward Knoxville, where Gen. CARTER has a strong force.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the Cunard steamer *China* we have dates from Liverpool to the 13th and from Queenstown to the 14th inst. American news was anxiously awaited in England, where intelligence of GRANT'S renewed activity before Richmond had been received. The Confederate loan was flat and drooping. The father-in-law of Prince METTERNICH has written a letter to President LINCOLN, expressing his conversion to the cause of the North. The London *Times* reviews the recently published journals of Capt. SEMMES and other officers of the *Alabama*, which it characterizes as rather dull reading. The question of removing the British troops from Canada is agitated in England. The Dano-German question is still discussed, but the people of the Duchies, it appears, are to have as little voice in the settlement of their affairs as they had under the Danish Crown.

A large force of workmen are at present engaged in laying the double track between Baltimore and Washington. This week five miles more of the double track (lying between Bladensburgh and Beltsville) will be placed in use. It is thought that the entire double track will be completed by November. The double track on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad is now completed from Philadelphia to within six miles of the Susquehanna River. Four of the piers for the bridge across the river are nearly completed, and three others, it is expected, will be finished before the close of the year.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Supervisor PURDY introduced a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, setting forth that Supervisor BLUNT has gleaned information from the naval enlistment depots, of naval enlistments to the number of over 24,000, which shall be claimed upon the quota of the City, and directing the Volunteer Committee to act in conjunction with Gov. SEYMOUR and his associate Commissioner in the matter of such enlistments, to make such a claim, and to ask a postponement of the draft, the exemption of firemen, uniformed militia and the police, and also to represent the "hardship of taking heads of families upon whom devolves the duty of providing means for their support." The resolution, which is of a remarkable character in many respects, and appears as if framed to pre-announce the results of some special labor of the Volunteer Committee, may be found entire in another column. Communications were received from the Harlem Bridge Commission, proposing to divide the cost of building the bridge according to the lineal feet of the structure, within the jurisdiction of Westchester and this county, and from the Tax Commissioners, stating that the assessment rolls will be ready for delivery to the Board on next Friday. A report was presented against giving the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings a contingent fund. The Mayor vetoed the resolutions to pay substitutes for citizens, on the ground of want of a specific appropriation, and that the present fund is for the purpose of obtaining "acceptable volunteers." The board adjourned to noon on Friday, to receive the assessment rolls.

Says the *National Intelligencer*: "The instructions to the postmasters, clerks, etc., required in the operations of the money-order system authorized under the act of Congress of the 17th of May last, have been mainly prepared by the Post-office Department, and are now in the hands of the Public Printer. The preparations of the instructions was found to be a work of exceeding intricacy, the principal embarrassments being the want of a central Metropolitan Bank, with local branches, to facilitate the prompt return of the funds accumulating in the hands of postmasters, or to supply funds in case of necessity. In England and in Canada, where a money order system is in successful operation, they have these bank advantages, but in this country it has been found necessary to adopt substantially the Post-office Department system of drafts and deposits, using the post-offices in lieu of the banks. It is confidently expected that this arrangement will meet with the requirements. Certainly it is the only one which can be made under the existing laws. The design of the Department is that operations shall commence on the 1st of October, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the commencement of the system on that day."

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 20th says: "From the officers of the steamer *Lewellen* we learn that no guerrillas were visible along the river, although they constantly heard of the presence of small gangs in the country a few miles back from the river. The citizens of the lower border counties of Kentucky are fleeing to escape the rebel conscription, which is being enforced with much rigor by ADAM JOHNSON'S men. Henderson is surrouded by guerrillas, and the packets no longer land there. The town is almost entirely deserted by its inhabitants."

Last Friday night the First U. S. Volunteers, one thousand strong, passed over the New-York Central Railroad, en route for the West. The regiment is composed of rebel prisoners and deserters, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. They are to be employed against the hostile Indians on the overland stage route. The train which carried the regiment numbered twenty-nine cars.

The gunboat *Dacotah*, which returned to Boston on Friday, after a cruise in pursuit of the *Tallahassee*, saw the pirate some 11 miles ahead Tuesday afternoon, and chased her at the rate of six knots an hour. But as the pirate easily steamed 12, the chase didn't amount to much. The *Dacotah* burned 200 tons coal in five days, and had to put back for fuel.

On the 17th of September next, the United States steam frigate *Franklin* will be launched from the Portsmouth Navy yard. She was built in 1855 by WILLIAM L. HANSCOM, Esq., who was then Naval Constructor of that yard. The *Franklin* is a first-class steam frigate, capable of carrying 50 guns, and measures 4,000 tons.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE arrived in Havana on the 7th inst. from Nassau, having left the Southern Confederacy about the last day of July. His mission, if any, has not transpired. Rumor says his personal feelings toward the President of the Confederacy preclude the possibility of his employment abroad.

The price of United States stocks further advanced 2½ ₩ cent. yesterday on the 5-20 Loan on additional orders from Europe. The other United States Securities were firm, and subscriptions to the amount of $300,000 were made to the 10-40 5 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Loan. The Railway speculatives were depressed on a strong disposition to sell on peace rumors. The price of Gold 257¼ ₩ cent.

General business exhibited increased animation, yesterday, chiefly in the produce line. Speculators were making liberal purchases of breadstuffs, provisions, whisky, cotton, wool and petroleum at generally higher and rising prices. Groceries were in good request and buoyant. Freights were inactive.

The Live Stock Markets foot up 5,278 beeves, 89 fresh cows, 2,099 veal calves, 19,620 sheep and lambs, and 6,143 live hogs—making a total of 33,229 head, against 30,280 last week. With a fair demand, all kinds sold off clean, with little variation from the prices of last week. The beeves did not all get in for the opening of the Forty-fourth-street market, and on that account sales were somewhat variable. The majority of the cattle were poor, but still an improvement on last week. Those which were really prime found quick purchasers at 18c. ₩ lb., net weight, and fully 19c. by the head, for a large number. Medium droves commanded from 15c.@16c., and poor lots all the way from 9c.@12c. All were sold. Sheep are higher, fat lots selling readily at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, and 9c. if of extra quality; some very fine sheep went even higher. Demand good. Lambs are worth 10c.@10½c., and 11c. for a few of the best. Hogs are unchanged, the best being 11¾c. ₩ lb. alive.

The President and Peace.

The *National Intelligencer* persists in maintaining that President LINCOLN stands pledged, not only by the letter "to whom it may concern," but also by his Emancipation Proclamation, *not* to receive or consider any proposition for peace with the rebels which does not embrace the abandonment of Slavery as well as the restoration of the Union. It holds that he is bound to prosecute the war for the abolition of Slavery, even after its prosecution ceases to be necessary for the restoration of the Union. We have already given our reasons for not concurring in this opinion. We do not believe that Mr. LINCOLN is so pledged by his antecedents or by his declarations,—nor do we believe that his practical conduct of the Government will be guided by such a theory. If JEFFERSON DAVIS should offer, on behalf of the men in arms under him against the Union, to return to his allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, we believe that President LINCOLN would thereupon stop the war. We do not believe that he would continue it for an hour longer, for the abolition of Slavery or for any other purpose. The Union saved, all other questions at issue would be at once remanded to the decision of the proper tribunals,—and, if desired by the proper authorities, the Constitution itself would be submitted to the revision of a Convention.

The *Intelligencer* labors with unwonted zeal to demonstrate that the President cannot, with consistency or with honor, pursue the policy we thus expect at his hands. It appeals, not only to his declarations on the subject, but to the hopes and prejudices of his radical supporters, to exclude him from the possibility of such action. Its earnestness in this matter savors much more of the warmth of a partisan who apprehends evil to his party cause or candidate from the patriotic action of an opponent, than of one zealous for the safety of the nation and eager to have it secured by a wise and patriotic policy on the part of its rulers.

We do not intend to follow the *Intelligencer* in the details of its argument. It quotes from the President's Proclamation the declaration that the slaves in rebel States on the 1st of January, 1863, shall be thenceforward free, and that "the Executive Government, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain their freedom." It quotes also his subsequent declaration that while he remains in office he will "not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation," and that to abandon the slaves freed under it would be a "cruel and astounding breach of faith." And it declares that these pledges compel him not to accept any peace which embraces less than the freedom of all the slaves covered by the Emancipation edict. We do not concur in that interpretation of these declarations. In our judgment it gives them a far wider scope than was ever intended for them by their author.

In the first place the Emancipation Proclamation was issued as a means to an end. It was designed to be a weapon of war,—a "lever of power," as the President styled it in his last message to Congress. It was issued, according to its own terms,—not as defining the object of the war, or fixing any new aim which must be reached before the war could end,—but "as a fit and necessary war measure *for suppressing the rebellion*:"—and it was deemed "warranted by the Constitution" only "as a military necessity." It would seem to be evident that a decree issued for the purpose of securing a certain end would, the moment that end was reached, cease to have any other practical vigor and effect than such as might have been given to it while it was operative in its proper character. If it did free certain slaves while aiming to suppress the rebellion, those slaves would doubtless be free after the rebellion should be closed. But that it must continue to be enforced by arms, after the end for which it was issued had been secured, in order to accomplish practically the freedom of all the slaves, seems to us preposterous. We see nothing in any language President LINCOLN has ever used to warrant us in believing that he so regards it. On the contrary, everything he has said on the subject goes to show that the Proclamation was regarded by him as purely a military measure—a means of accomplishing a military end, and justifiable only on the ground of military necessity. In his last annual message he says: "According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that *the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure.*" Before the necessity for such a measure, in order to suppress the rebellion, arose, it was not competent for the Government to adopt it. When that necessity ceases—the rebellion being suppressed—it would seem to be evident that the measure must lose all practical force and effect. We mine an enemy's works to capture them; it would be idle and absurd to continue the mine after the works should be surrendered.

We do not see what the *Intelligencer* or the country has to gain by throwing doubt upon President LINCOLN'S position on this subject. If it should succeed in convincing the people that he means to continue the war after the rebellion is quelled and the Union saved, for the purpose of forcing the abandonment of Slavery, it would only paralyze the Government by destroying the public confidence essential to its support. Such a conviction would impede the draft, check volunteering, excite general discontent, and most seriously imperil the Union cause. We can understand why hot-headed, selfish, party zealots pursue this course—reckless of these results. But we should have expected to find the *Intelligencer* smoothing the path of patriotic duty for the President in these days of perplexity and peril, rather than hedging him about with fresh embarrassments and complications. We believe him to be perfectly free from all commitments and obligations that conflict with the supreme duty of saving the Union—of waging war with all possible vigor to crush the rebellion—and of stopping the war just as soon as that result has been attained. In our judgment he is perfectly free, not only to "receive and consider" any proposition of peace that embraces the integrity of the Union and the cessation of the Rebellion, but he is also perfectly free to *make* a formal proffer of peace upon that sole condition, whenever he may think it would be conducive to the public good. And we trust that, if any occasion should arrive when such a prospect or possibility of peace shall come before him from any quarter, the *Intelligencer* at least will not seek to drive him from its consideration by a parade of pledges and commitments strained beyond their proper scope.

Sunday's Operations.

There were two battles of considerable magnitude on Sunday last—one on the Weldon Railroad and the other on the Upper Potomac, near Charlestown. In both instances the rebels were the attacking party. On the railroad, where the rebel assault upon Gen. WARREN was made, with two divisions, they were repulsed with heavy loss. At Charlestown the rebels effected nothing, though the subsequent movements of our troops, and the object of their movements, are not sufficiently definite for us, at this writing, to set forth the precise situation of affairs.

The great importance of our victory in gaining possession of the Weldon Road, is sufficiently seen from the desperate energy of the enemy in attempting to drive us off. WARREN'S movement on Thursday last was an entire surprise to them; but no sooner had he effected his end, than the rebels brought up a force consisting of at least half of the rebel army at Petersburgh, and made the assault and failure of Friday, which, after a day's rest, was succeeded by their assault and failure on Sunday. These will doubtless be followed by other assaults, and, if we may judge by the new disposition that GRANT has made of the Second Corps, recently operating on the north bank of the James, it looks as if he also were prepared to contest the position with all the force and all the vigor possible, and hold his ground, if he can. As our gain here is far more important than any of our strategic gains for the last two months, so we look for more vigorous offensive and defensive operations at this point than at any of the positions GRANT has lately been manœuvering around. One advantage on our side is that all we have to do is to firmly hold our ground, and let the rebels do the assaulting.

The Union Prisoners at Andersonville.

A delegation, consisting of four Union prisoners just released from Andersonville, Ga., will have an early interview with the President, for the purpose of presenting the case of the thirty-five thousand Union soldiers now penned up at that place as prisoners of war. The statement which these men are prepared to lay before the President is horrifying to a degree far beyond what the experience of this war has brought hitherto. In an inclosed field of thirty acres of ground, exposed to the heat of an all but tropical sun, fed upon a daily ration for each man of three-quarters of a pound of dirty corn bread and two ounces of rancid swine flesh, and supplied with water from a stagnant ditch, which forms the receptacle of the excrement of the camp, are thirty-five thousand of our bravest soldiers—the men who were the foremost in the hard-fought field, and the most daring in the final grapple and crisis of battle. There they swelter and rot, or go raving mad, or find an end to it by crossing the "dead line," where the friendly rifle of the sentinel brings them final release without the aid of cartel or Commissioner. A seething, reeking pen, surcharged with horrors unimaginable. Pestilence in every form of deadly fever, scurvy and nameless disease raging with undisputed sway; and death making its daily harvest of half a hundred.

Such is military prison life in rebeldom. And yet we hesitate to make a general exchange, until we shall see whether the rebels shall gain a few hundred more able-bodied men than ourselves by the transaction. Able bodied men forsooth! How many score of our brave fellows will there remain in this soldier's pound before another moon has passed, either to return to the field or to bear witness to the atrocities of Southern despotism or repeat the story of their wrong? Raise an army strong enough to effect their release, says the chief scribe of the stoics, who is quite as eager to join such an army as to exchange places with a Union soldier at Andersonville.

The duty of the military authorities is surely clear. Exchange the white prisoners man for man at least; if no better can be done for the negro troops now, their time will come anon, unless the South is to have a monopoly of the capture of prisoners. It is doubtless true that the maddening tortures and exposures our men have to endure form parts of the rebel scheme to compel us to make an exchange. What if it is so. They will have the odds in their favor in any case, in all that is most savage in this war. But let our authorities see to the release of our brave and patriotic soldiers.

Surgeon-General Hammond.

A CARD.

The undersigned has read in the *Sunday Morning Chronicle*, of this City, the remarks of Judge-Advocate-General HOLT on the proceedings of the Court-martial in his case.

He learns from this review and from the order of the President appended, that he has been dismissed the army and prohibited from ever holding office under the United States.

The undersigned has no idea that he will lose one friend by this action of the Administration, but his good name is valuable to him, not only as regards those who know him but those who do not.

So soon, therefore, as he is furnished with a copy of the findings and sentence of the court, he will present to the public a brief history of the facts leading to his arrest and trial, a review of the record in his case, and some commentaries on the report of the Judge-Advocate-General.

With these he will be content to submit to the judgment of the world as to how far he has been guilty of the offences charged, and how far he has been the victim of conspiracy, false swearing, and a malignant abuse of official power.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1864.

It may be proper, though it is scarcely necessary, to say that our remarks upon the case of Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND yesterday were based upon the assumed justice of the verdict against him. We know nothing of the case beyond the fact of conviction: whether that conviction was just, or the result of the influences assigned by Dr. HAMMOND in the above card, we have no means of knowing. For his own sake, we shall be most heartily rejoiced to be convinced of his innocence, and we certainly know nothing of the man which would predispose us to presume his guilt. We have always believed him to be an honorable, upright, high-toned gentleman—one who would utterly scorn an act of official infidelity as one of personal dishonor. He certainly has evinced decided ability, energy and industry in the duties of his office, and we shall very gladly welcome anything which may relieve his reputation from the stigma cast upon it by the verdict of the court-martial.

THE SIEGE OF FORT MORGAN.—An exhilarating dispatch from Washington has already announced that the "fall of Fort Morgan is only a question of time." We think we have seen the same statement before about several other places, including Richmond, Atlanta and the entire Southern Confederacy. In each and all of these cases, the remark is doubtless true, in a general sense; but the dispatch about Fort Morgan is correct in a strictly military view. Had the dispatch-writer been aware that Fort Morgan was *invested*, and had he kept in mind the very trite military anxiom that a "place besieged is a place taken," he would have seen that it was not necessary to bolster up the public faith with a stereotyped formula which has been so often misapplied during the war, and which is now so often laughed at.

The investment of Fort Morgan is kept up by a conjoint land and naval force. Our land forces, which are located across the neck of land in its rear, with the waters of the bay on their right, and those of the Gulf on their left, have planted their batteries within five hundred yards of the walls; and along its front side are the guns of our naval ships, including the great iron-clad *Tennessee*. The rebels cannot raise the seige by any coöperating land force; and the garrison is too weak to make any effective sallies upon our troops. The rebel Commander, therefore, can make nothing whatever by holding out for any length of time, and has doubtless only been prevented from surrendering by fear of calling upon his head such a torrent of rebel curses and maledictions as have been poured upon the officer who surrendered Fort Gaines. If he understands military science, he ought now to surrender at once.

Shall we be Resolute, Courageous and Free—Or Shall we Lapse into Years of Anarchy, and Merge at Length into Despotism?

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Just at this time I feel to my heart's core that our country, God's best gift to these latter days, is in great need. She needs almost everything from the hands and the hearts of her citizens, and if I mistake not, just at this time there is a disposition to withdraw from her support. What are men thinking about? or rather, are they not becoming palsied? are they not refusing to think? Is not the present sufficiently bad? shall we allow ourselves in mere apathy and indifference to be crowded into a future gulf of the most absolute and despairing blackness?

In this great trial which engages us, we must either conquer or be conquered; we must insist either that this fair land be self-governed or be yielded over to the sway of anarchy. There is no middle ground. The soil of this land is not favorable to any middle course. The character of the people will not submit to anything known as strong government. There is no material here with which to build up a constitutional monarchy of the mildest type, of any sort or description. We may have anarchy, and in time, through years of suffering and dire distress, we may be worked into a plastic and submissive mass that shall be as clay in the hands of the potter. But *now* we are not ready for this thing. Are we willing to be as grain on the floor of the thresher? This last is the question. Do we want to shift the scene of Virginia into New-York, Massachusetts and Ohio? Do we want to do this with lines of separation running between counties, and towns, and farms, as they now run between the great Free and the Slave States? These pictures are no mere creations of the fancy. Given selfishness, slothfulness and indifference for a cause, and you shall realize the effect; you shall realize it to the very brim, and you shall swallow both scum and dregs.

Peace—peace. Some people talk about peace. They say let us make peace. There is no such thing as peace under the circumstances—peace cannot be made. It would be as unreasonable as to think of making the harvests to wave in January. Such people are Israelites, sighing after the flesh-pots of Egypt in mere stolidity. Who cares to be saved from death to linger in mere corruption? Shall we quench the burning ship a little at a time, men? or shall we throw straws to the drowning? None of these things; away with them! We must have peace, but we must have war first; war to that last shallow, but celebrated ditch, somewhere in Dixie.

Shall we be poltroons? Shall we throw down our arms and our honor? Shall we stand gossiping over the bones of our patriot dead? Is there no help for starving Unionists in Southern prisons? Shall we drown our land in blood, and throw into the swirling cauldron two thousand millions of public debt?

Shall we do all these things, and worse, (for I contend the aching, tax-paying sinews of this land are not going to be satisfied with cyphers,) or shall we conquer freedom for ourselves and our children? Shall we spread wholesome institutions over the breadth of the land, cancel lines of division, and prevent the necessity of standing armies? When we have peace the South shall make it. The wrong-doers shall begin to do well. Those that made the war shall sue for peace. Shall we allow all that is dear to us to be dragged in the dirt—our country despoiled, our venerated institutions to be accursed, and all for a false and degraded peace, a whipped and skulking and craven quiet, that shall start again without warning into a cruel, atrocious but dastardly war? No! none of all this.

The very suggestion of these things by the idle and stupid, and short-sighted, is raising the finger of Southern scorn. Already they are pointing to the Niagara scheme; already they are deriding our credit, ignoring our numbers, calling the yeomen of our land by contemptible names, and laughing at our weakness and so-called pluck.

I said we might have anarchy; it is only a little way behind this seemingly desired but dishonorable peace. *When an able people make war without solving the problem of war, then may sensible men stand apart in fear.* When the strong submit to be crushed, then may credit submit to bankruptcy. When credit submits to bankruptcy—to repudiation, then may the people submit to unregulated oppression. There can be no safety to the capital of this country in a patched-up peace—in a divided Union. Then let both men and capital come forward and do their duty. If they will coöperate, be prompt about it, and act with energy, we shall yet have a stable government, prosperous times, and a united and happy people.

LIGHTHOUSE.

Dr. Hammond to be Prosecuted.

The Washington *Republican* says: "We learn that the Solicitor of the War Department has been instructed to cause a prosecution to be commenced against Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.; Messrs. WYETH & BROTHER, of Philadelphia; and WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, of New-York, to recover the amount of the frauds which those parties were proved, in the trial of the late Surgeon-General, to have committed upon the United States."

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—The new steamer *Golden Rule*, sails from this port on the 27th inst. for San Juan, (Greytown,) with passengers for California, to connect with the steamer *America*, on the Pacific, thus reopening the long closed Nicaragua route. The high standing of the parties who now have this enterprise in hand, and the extensive character of the preparations made by them to do a share of the passenger business between New-York and San Francisco, afford a guarantee of their earnest purpose to permanently establish the new line. We understand that they do not propose to carry freight, but to devote their room and attention exclusively to the passenger business. The *Golden Rule*, in her recent and only voyage to Aspinwall and back, proved herself one of the fastest steamers afloat.

The Insurance Against the Draft—The Yale College Alumni.

A CLASSICAL AND RHETORICAL REPLY TO OUR COMMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! A number of young men, recent graduates of Yale College, whose principal wealth is their education, remembering the instructions of an Alma Mater, which ever taught the wisdom and Christianity of bearing each others burdens, conceived the idea of making this burden of the draft mutual, by dividing what the chance of the wheel placed upon the individual among the shoulders of his fellows.

Seeing in such a suggestion nothing inconsistent with an enlightened patriotism not wholly self-interest. I allowed the use of my office for the purposes of a meeting called to develop the plan. To give the advantages of such coöperation to many of their friends out of town, an advertisement to notify them of the meeting was inserted in the press.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ! Hence the anguish of your morning's issue.

The young men met, as was appointed, yesterday afternoon, and suggested various plans of coöperation, by which those of their number who were drafted should receive assistance to procure a substitute or to support their families in their absence. There was progress to report, and the young men retired to rest, complacent in view of the merits of the day's transactions. This morning they are startled by the thunders of the TIMES, turning the milk in their coffee, and reverberating an anathema which raises the shades of heroes and shakes the walls of Yale.

"They are sharks!" "They are dragging the gutters for substitutes!" "They are setting traps in Europe!" "Yale must crimson with shame for her sons!"

Why? Because they sought to fill the army of the Union with soldiers; to bear the burdens of each other; to rob the draft of its terrors, and not to diminish its efficiency as the best agency for recruits. Truly any writer, less a rhetorician and more a logician, would have seen the palpable *non sequitur*.

There was no desire to avoid the draft, but there was a strong desire to remove as much suffering from its enforcement as was consistent with its success. Certainly a laudable desire, and we see nothing in the plan proposed, that does not tend to its fulfillment.

There was the intention to encourage and aid those who went. "Go, brother, to a war waged for Union, Liberty and God; go to join the brave who have gone before you, confident of the future. Those who stay behind will guard your home, and if you fall by the James or Chattahoochee, ours, by the faith and pledge of this association, is the noble task to protect your wife and educate your children. There was also the intention to place in the ranks substitutes for those whose conscience did not send them, whose health would not suffer them, whose family could not do without them. We, brother bound by many ties, will bear your burden; you place shall be filled in the army of your country. And, though theirs will be the greater glory—for laurels belong to him who perils life—yours will be the satisfaction of knowing that you bore some part in the reëstablishment of a peace based on victory.

This was the object of the meeting. In what was it reprehensible?

It can be made so only by assuming the absolute duty of every drafted man to go, and this assumption requires one to go farther, and say it is the duty of *every* man to go. We admit that to father either and both of these propositions is the more "classically heroic"—that it would be more "chivalrous" for all to go, but we doubt that it would be wiser or better. We are waging war not to display Quixotic chivalry, but to save the Union, and that Union would not be saved the quicker, by forcing into the ranks every man of refinement and education, despite the peculiar circumstances of his case. Or, perhaps, Mr. Editor, you think all educated men—especially all men educated at Yale College should go—go to be Decii, though we have no eyes to fight with, to be Cartii, though we have no legs to leap with, to be Bruti and kill by starvation an innocent family as he a guilty son. This would be "classically heroic"—would it be reasonable or useful? Evidently you doubt your own proposition Mr. Writing Editor, worthy alumnus, since yourself are not in ranks nor very soon likely to dine with DECIUS nor sup with CURTIUS. *Et tu, Brute!* The young men saw in their plan a method to encourage enlistments, and to save those of their number who could not go, from being forced into the ranks, by sharing the burden. Was this unpatriotic or unjust? For this should they be reviled?

Soberly, Mr. Editor, since editorial etiquette now-a-days spurns all barriers, which forbid criticism of private acts, would it not be well to be well informed of their nature before raining upon them the artillery of journalistic wrath.

Even if it be right to criticise the action of a private citizen, of whose motives you can know nothing, because it concerns a *public* officer, was it right to asperse the patriotism of a college, whose every class has bled, whose RICE, and ROBERTS, and ODDEN, are not yet cold in thhir soldier graves, because an advertisement calls a meeting of College Alumni, not to avoid, but to distribute the burden of a draft, which will fall unequally upon their number.

WM. WALTER PHELPS.

AUG. 23, 1864. No. 29 Wall-street.

False Teeth and the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are men who wear false or artificial teeth exempt from the draft under a physical disability? By furnishing the above information you will confer a favor on a reader and a few who were debating that point.

W. S.

[The foregoing question is one for the decision of the surgeon entirely—who would decide it upon the extent of the disability. We presume if a man depends entirely upon false teeth, he would be exempted the same as he who depends on a wooden leg. If he has lost but a few teeth, and replaces them by false, so that his mastication would not be interfered with provided he did not use false teeth, he might still be held liable, and put into the artillery.—ED. TIMES.]

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

The Expected Assault of Fort Morgan—The Land Forces and Fleet all Ready—The Fort Silent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 16, via CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The land forces under Gen. GRANGER are within 300 yards of Fort Morgan, and a general assault is expected in a few days. The fleet is fully prepared, including the ram *Tennessee*.

Fort Morgan is silent.

There are seven feet of water to Mobile.

A rebel report of an attack on and slaughter of our troops is untrue.

Cotton is dull. Gold 257¼.

Exchange on New-York three days' sight, ½ per cent. premium.

The German members of the Free State party of New-Orleans have spontaneously selected Col. T. B. THORPE as the candidate for Congress, the election to take place in October next. They say that Col. THORPE'S services in the Louisiana Free State Constitutional Convention eminently entitle him to such an honor.

The Western Conspiracy.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The morning papers publish lengthy extracts from DODD'S correspondence, captured at Indianapolis. The manuscript copy of DODD'S address to the Grand Council is among the papers, in which it appears a Grand Convention, to be held July 1, two days before the Democratic National Convention, was to have been held.

A spontaneous meeting was held at Indianapolis last night to take council concerning the dangers surrounding them. It was the largest meeting ever held there. The meeting was extremely orderly, though there was deep feeling against the conspiracy. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the secret order as a most mischievous one, calculated to bring about civil war, and declaring the charge that the Union Party intend to use military power to prevent a fair election as a slander upon Union men and our brave soldiers.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. J. B. Senter and S. O. Griswold, Ohio; Cols. Plumbly and W. H. Holbrook, U. S. Army; O. Cowan, Tennessee, and E. S. Smith, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; Gen. Hamlin, Indiana, and Brig.-Gen. Hunt, U. S. Volunteers, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Bankhead, U. S. Navy; Capt. Cook, steamer China; J. Moulson, England, and R. C. Winthrop, Jr., Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Adolph Lambert, Paris; Gustave La Mare, Havre, and J. Montgomery, New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

MOBILE.

Official Dispatches from Admiral Farragut.

The Evacuation of Fort Powell and the Surrender of Fort Gaines.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, }
MOBILE BAY, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that Fort Powell was evacuated on the night of the 5th inst. The rebels blew up much of the fort, but we took all of the guns, and these of the best quality. We took some covered barges also from Fort Powell and Cedar Point, which do us good service as a workshop.

The Fleet Engineer and Fleet Paymaster came on the *Stockdale* with iron, &c., for the repairs of our vessels.

On the afternoon of the 6th the *Chickasaw* went down and shelled Fort Gaines, and on the morning of the 7th received a communication from Col. ANDERSON, commanding the fort, offering to surrender to the fleet, and asking the best conditions. I immediately sent for Gen. GRANGER, and in the evening had Col. ANDERSON and Major BROWNE on board, and the agreement was signed by all parties.

At 7 A. M., Aug. 8, Fleet-Capt. DRAYTON, on the part of the navy, and Col. MYER, on the part of the army, proceeded to the fort to carry out the stipulations of the agreement, and at 4:45 the fort surrendered and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the staff amid the cheers of the fleet.

Inclosed are copies of the letters of Col. ANDERSON and the reply of Gen. GRANGER and myself, marked Nos. 1 and 2.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS FORT GAINES, Aug. 7, 1864.

Admiral Farragut, Commanding Naval Forces off Dauphin Island:

Feeling my inability to maintain my present position longer than you may see fit to open upon me with your fleet, and feeling also the uselessness of entailing upon ourselves further destruction of life, I have the honor to propose the surrender of Fort Gaines, its garrison, stores, &c. I trust to your magnanimity for obtaining honorable terms, which I respectfully request that you will transmit to me and allow me sufficient time to consider them and return an answer. This communication will be handed you by Major W. R. BROWNE.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. D. ANDERSON, Colonel Comd'g.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the proposal made in your letter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that, after communication with Gen. GRANGER, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, that the only offers we can make are:

1. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison at Fort Gaines, with all of the public property within its limits.

2. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations toward prisoners of war.

3. Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

This communication will be handed you by Fleet Capt. P. DRAYTON and Col. MEYER, of the U. S. Army, who fully understand the views of Gen. GRANGER and myself.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
G. GRANGER, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Col. C. D. ANDERSON, Commanding Fort Gaines.

The Casualties in Mobile Bay.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The following is extracted from various official reports received at the Navy Department, relative to the casualties in Mobile Bay:

Killed on the Hartford.—William H. Higginbottam, Acting Ensign, and the following landsmen, ordinary seamen, &c.: Charles Shaffer, Wm. Smith, Louis McLane, Benj. Harper, James B. Osgood, Adolphus Pully, Thomas Bayne, John C. Scott, Thomas Stanton, James Alexander, Henry Clark, Wm. E. Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Geo. Walker, Thomas Wildes, Geo. Stillwell, David Morrow, Peter Duncan, Andrew E. Smith, Francis Campbell, Chas. Steaenson, David Curtin. The number severely wounded and transferred to the hospital at Pensacola, 20; wounded slightly and remaining on board, 8.

Killed on the Steamer Brooklyn.—Wm. H. Cook, Acting Master's Mate, and the following seamen, landsmen, &c.: Eli Harwood, John Ryan, Chas. B. Seymour, Thos. Williams, Lewis Richards, Michael Murphy, Wm. Smith, Richard Benke, Anthony Dunn, James McDermott. Wounded, 43.

KILLED ON THE LACKAWANNA.—James Williams, Master at Arms; John Taoy, Captain of Forecastle; Chas. Anderson, seaman; Richard Ashley, colored boy. Wounded, 35.

KILLED ON THE ONEIDA.—Frank Levay, Thomas Gibson, Albert Phillip, John C. Jeason, James Agen, Emanuel gayakin, Robert Lenox, Patrick Dorris. Wounded severely, 12, slightly, 10.

Wounded on the *Monongahela*—6

Killed on the *Metacomet*—John Stewart. Wounded—2.

Killed on the *Ossipee*—Owen Maines. Wounded—7.

Wounded on the *Galena*—2.

Killed on the *Octorara*—W. C. Davis. Wounded—10.

Killed on the *Kennebec*—Daniel Godfrey. Wounded—6.

There is no report regarding the losses on the *Tecumseh*.

Admiral FARRAGUT reports to the Navy Department that on the night of the 22d ult., a party of ten men, under Lieut. COTTON and Acting-Ensign JOHN L. HALL, were landed from the sloop-of-war *Oneida* to capture the picket guard of the enemy. They succeeded in capturing the picket, consisting of one Lieutenant and four privates. Ensign HALL is spoken of in the highest terms for his bravery and gallantry, and recommended to the Department for promotion.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $233,000, and to the 7-30 Loan $357,300. The total subscriptions to the latter loan are $22,307,600.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

How Gen. Carlin Gained a Line of Rebel Rifle-pits.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 22.

On the 13th inst., in front of Atlanta, the Fifteenth Corps charged on the rebel works.

At the same time CARLIN'S line of skirmishers called upon the rebel soldiers in a rifle-pit to come over to our side. About two hundred of them leaped out and came into our lines amid the fire of the remaining rebels.

CARLIN then advanced a strong skirmish line, took possession of the rifle-pits, and now holds them. They are within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

Kilpatrick on a Raid—The Macon Road Again Destroyed—The Work Well Done This Time.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The official news from Atlanta is hopeful.

Authentic information received here shows that Gen. KILPATRICK has returned from his raid on the line of the Macon Railroad without any serious loss, but had a fatiguing and hard time. He brought in one piece of artillery and 70 prisoners. He effectually destroyed the road for two miles, and injuring the track for ten miles in various places.

Wheeler's Raiders.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Nashville, says WHEELER struck the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad, between Hawassal and Loudon, destroying the communication for a time, but doing no serious damage.

Gen. STEADMAN is driving him toward Knoxville, where Gen. CARTER has force in front.

The Tallahassee—Blockade-Runners.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Federal steamer *Pontoosuc* arrived at North Sydney this morning. She saw no signs of the *Tallahassee*.

A white side-wheel steamer passed through the Gut of Canso on Sunday.

There are now in port six blockade-runners, viz: *The Constance, Falcon, North Heath, Little Hattie, Helen and Olive.* The latter arrived last night.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Democratic atmosphere of Washington, being made up of breezes from other sections of the United States beside New-York, does not appear to be so thoroughly McClellanized as it is in that City. Knowing ones, who have been thoroughly sifting the situation all over the country, say that the Northwestern States will not swallow MCCLELLAN, and that at Chicago the first ballots will be so pertinaciously divided among the several candidates, as to convince the convention that some man hitherto unknown must be brought forward; who will, as was the case with POLK and PIERCE, amalgamate all conflicting interests. It is whispered that the Copperhead leaders who are in the ring, have found such a man in DON CARLOS BUELL, Esq., who will be run upon a platform favorable to the prosecution of the war, but opposed to the style of the present Administration in conducting it. They believe that in his person people will perceive a brilliant example of the injustice and tyranny of Mr. LINCOLN; while with a radical peace man like THOMAS SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, hitched on as Vice-President, the requisite scotching can be done to keep the Democratic machine from running too harshly into the rebel friends and admirers of the party.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, M. C. from Kentucky, arrived here this morning, and has been in consultation with the President upon affairs in that State. He reports that all sections of the State are overrun with guerrillas, who are constantly murdering Union men in cold blood; and that this crime has become so frequent as to justify the inauguration of the severest and most summary retribution on the part of the military authorities.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The deaths of New-York soldiers reported to-day in Washington hospitals are as follows: Charles W. Miller, Co. C, 9th Artillery; Augustus Ansillem, Co. D, 2d Rifles; Wm. Tustard, Co. K, 84th Infantry; James H. Eastwood, Co. E, 24th Cavalry; Daniel Gill, Co. B, 50th Engineers.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan reported to-day amount to $975,550. Total to date, $21,950,300.

THE BALANCE IN THE TREASURY.

Available balance in the Treasury this morning amounted to $9,090,160 60.

THE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

The following sums were to-day transmitted to chief paymasters of departments:

Major Leslie, New-York	$2,000,000
Major Brice, Baltimore	500,000
Major Taggart, Philadelphia	500,000
Major McClure, Indianapolis	1,000,000
Major Brown, St. Louis	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

These sums of money, together with the large amounts lately disbursed, bring down the arrearages of pay due the army to an average of two months, which will be liquidated as soon as the muster rolls can all be got in and prepared. These late heavy payments are due to the personal attention of the President, who has officially directed the payment of the Paymaster-General's requisitions as soon as made, he having determined that the claims of soldiers shall be first met out of the public money.

WOUNDED.

Capt. L. B. Porter, Co. K, 81st Infantry.

The Crops and Harvest of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Reports from reliable men in every county in the State, whose attention has been especially directed to inquiries concerning the State of the crops and the prospects of the harvest, enable us to state with a good degree of confidence, that the agricultural products of Maine this year will be abundant; in regard to some crops, more than an average, and that in the aggregate, Maine farmers, even at prices greatly reduced from those which now prevail, will receive a larger money compensation than was ever realized by them in any one year.

Hay and potatoes are the principle staples of Maine. In respect to hay, the question concerning the crop is settled. In order to secure large crops of hay, two conditions are necessary: a favorable Spring, which means a Spring when the early rains are frequent and copious, to give the grass a strong hold of the land and make the undergrowth plentiful and vigorous, and a favorable haying season. Both of these conditions have been realized, and the result is, with a few exceptions, a hay harvest, unprecedentedly large and unusually good. The barns of Maine are filled to overflowing with the abundant crop of hay.

The later rains fell just at the time when the fears of the farmers began to be aroused that the pasture feed would be dried up and the after crop would be a failure. Had that result ensued, the disaster would have been serious and widespread, for, with good Fall feed, farmers so husband their hay that they can send thousands of more tons to market than they otherwise could do. As it is, the recent frequent and generous rains have put a new face upon the fields, and the prospect in regard to the whole of the grass crop is most encouraging.

Potatoes—The high prices that have ruled for this Winter have induced farmers to plant more fields than usual. Those that were early planted have proved utter failures. It is not so, however, with the late plantings. During the drouth the crops everywhere looked sickly and withering, and in some instances, on exposed situations and on leachy soils, the crop gave way altogether to the parching heat. But generally throughout the State the drouth was broken before any serious damage had been done, and the repeated rains that have followed have brought the potato-fields into the most vigorous and thrifty condition. All fears of damage to the potato have passed away, and farmers are looking to harvest a liberal average crop with a considerable margin of surplus. It may not be too much to say that Maine will furnish to the market this year from a half million to a million bushels of potatoes more than usual.

Corn—Next to hay and potatoes corn is a great reliance of Maine farmers. The pine plain lands of Maine are well-adapted for corn, and great use is made of them for that purpose. The corn crop will stand a drouth with less damage than other field crops. Give it but a warm July and August, and it will flourish. These it has had, and the fields are stout and vigorous. There will be the usual average yield.

Small Grains—Much attention is given in Maine to wheat. In some years it produces enough for its own consumption. It will not be so this season. Field after field wilted away. The heads of wheat in the straw, and shriveled and shrunken; and the crops, with now and then an exception, may be pronounced a failure.

Barley and Rye will not yield more than the average, while of oats a liberal supply is anticipated. The fields look well, and the grain is headed out plump and full. In some large locations, oats are actually heavier this year than ordinary, and reports come in from some sections of great and unexpected abundance.

Fruit—Apples are the principal fruit product of Maine. The orchards have not suffered as in other States from the cancer-worm, and a full average crop of standard Winter varieties promises to be gathered.

In making up this summary reference has been had to reports from every county in the State.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Hudson* arrived Saturday last from Pensacola, and was ordered to remain in quarantine, but took her leave last night without notice. She had on board 500 troops, whose term had expired, and who had reënlisted, bound to New-York on furlough.

The Court-martial, of which Col. RAND, of the Fourth Massachusetts, was President, which has been in session some weeks past, at Norfolk, was adjourned on Saturday last, and all its members ordered to the front under arrests.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

EXECUTION OF TWO.

FRANKLIN, Ky., Monday, Aug. 22.

Two guerrillas, G. BLOOM and W. B. MCGLASSON, were executed here, on Saturday, in retaliation for the murder of Union citizens by guerrillas.

TWO KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 22.

On the 18th inst., in Meade County, a detachment of the Thirty-fifth Kentucky came on a squad of guerrillas and killed FRANK KING and BURCH, both notorious men.

Indian Outrages.

OMAHA, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Indians came within twenty miles of this place yesterday. They are reported to have driven off 400 head of cattle and mules. The Indians are said to be in considerable force near Elk Horn. Business in Iowa is entirely suspended. The citizens are arming and forming companies for defence, and to go to the assistance of the settlers at Elk Horn.

Schooner Struck by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The schooner *J. W. Miner*, Capt. BERRY, of and from New-York for New-Orleans, was struck by lightning on the 19th inst. and burned. The Captain and crew arrived here this afternoon.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

MARVIN—PERRY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, at the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, Conn., by Rev. William H. Benjamin, (late Rector,) WILLIAM H. MARVIN and EMILY SMITH, daughter of Orrando Perry, Esq., of Easton, Conn.

O'MALLEY—GORMLEY.—At the Church of the Nativity, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, by Rev. George McCloskey, MICHAEL O'MALLEY and ANNIE T. GORMLEY, both of this City.

ROBUS—ANGEVINE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Levi Angevine, Esq., by Rev. J. B. Hagany, EDWARD J. ROBUS and Miss ADALINE ANGEVINE, both of this City.

☞ Kingston, Ulster County, papers please copy.

DIED.

BAYLES.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, Aug. 15, Rev. LEWIS C. BAYLES, Pastor of the 84th-st. Presbyterian Church in this City, in the 26th year of his age.

BROWN.—At Cornwall, suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 21 ROSWELL LOCKWOOD, only son of Warren G. and Emily, Augusta Brown, in the 3d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 72 West 47th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DE GROOT.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, JOHN S. DE GROOT, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his late uncle, Benj. S. Penniman, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Harrison-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Commander JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq., the officers of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, and the members of Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FOX.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 20, at Saratoga Springs, ELIZA, daughter of the late Francis Depau, and widow of Samuel M. Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, [illegible]-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRACEY.—On Monday, Aug. [illegible], HENRY J. GRACEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 530 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

The brethren of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, at their rooms, Odd Fellows Hall, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, HENRY J. GRACEY. The brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited.

JOHN BOYD, M.

GEORGE W. DURYEA, Secretary.

HALL.—On Tuesday morning, Aug 23, of gastritis, MARY, daughter of Nathan H. and Augusta C. Hall, aged 3 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 106 Essex-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAIGHT.—On Monday, Aug. 22, EVELINE DAVIS, wife of John B. Haight, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

KING.—Near Sing Sing, on Monday, Aug. 22, SYBIL, infant daughter of Rev. James S. and Cornelia Remsen King.

LANGDON.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 22, NELSON TAPPAN, eldest son of Reuben and Lydia B. Langdon, of New-York, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at the house of J. Nelson Tappan, Esq., No. 307 Lexington-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., which the relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LUDLAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Jno. C. and Annie M. Ludlam, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

PLATT.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, after a short illness, FREDERICK PLATT, aged 76 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Frederick L. Platt, No. 207 Montgomery-st., without further invitation.

ROBBINS.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, at sea, on board the steamer *Arago*, on her voyage from Port Royal to New-York, CHAUNCEY G. ROBBINS, of Kensington, Conn.

SECOR.—At Pelham, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, FRANCIS SECOR, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, also those of his sons, Henry, Zeno, Charles A. and J. F. Secor, and his son-in-law, J. G. Merrell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, from the Baptist Church at New-Rochelle, on the arrival of the train that leaves New-Haven Railroad depot, 27th st. and 4th-av., at 11½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Mammaroneck for interment.

STANTON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 20, DANIEL STANTON, Esq., of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Church of all Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SIDELL.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20, WM. HENRY, son of the late Cornelius L. Sidell, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. R. T. Compton, No. 59 West 37th-st.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, FRED. P., twin son of Alexander and Mary M. Smith, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 40 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

TRIGGE.—On Monday, Aug. 22, MARY, wife of John Trigge, aged 35 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 82d-st., third door from 2d-av., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, GEORGE TOWNSEND, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of Capt. H. L. Hepburn, No. 83 West 13th-st., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock.

WIGHT.—On Monday, Aug. 22, JACOB L. WIGHT, aged 35 years, youngest son of Richard Wight.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 223 West 20th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

WICKHAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, JOHN HOYT WICKHAM, son of James Wickham, aged 25 years, 1 month and 21 days.

His remains will be conveyed to Sussex County, N. J., for interment.

☞ Orange and Sussex County papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20, EMILY BAILEY, wife of the late John O. Woodruff, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. H. Fleming, No. 67 West 45th-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

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IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

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But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

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Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disappointed friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR JOBBERS. } P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 36 Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
Black, White and Red, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, Four and Five Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety, which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefit of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been [illegible] and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected, or purchased.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim.*

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
P. W. ENGS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY
OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 853, 346, 391, 314, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Seven-Thirty Notes will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted, whether by mail, express or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, upon which accrued interest from that date to date of deposit must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer U. S. Ad Interim.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men,"

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF $946,700 "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1. 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV.
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds. A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.

E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

$18,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years, at 7 per cent. interest, on a property valued at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 130 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JULY 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND
WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

AUCTION NOTICE.
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
5th-av. and 44th-st.

To be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN,

a span of ponies of great fashion and beauty, and so docile that a lady can manage them with ease, together with a beautiful nearly new top-buggy and harness, by Walter, Brooklyn; also, a variety of horses, buggies, phaetons, rockaways, harness, saddles, &c. Sale commences at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.,
5th-av. and 44th-st.

THIS DAY, punctually at 12 o'clock, a variety of horses, harness, new and second-hand buggies, rockaways and carriages, &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

THIRTIETH POLICE AUCTION SALE of unclaimed property, will take place at the Police Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of cotton, wool, men and women's clothing, watches, jewelry and medical books, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of the business of the late E. R. WEBB, (cor. of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y.) are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, racks, stands, cases, galleys, etc., contained in the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this rare chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion unsold will be sold at public auction on that day. Address or apply in person to JOHN H. SYMONDS, Executor, No. 52 Cliff-st.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN residing in a Western city, of middle age, and large business acquaintance, &c., would like the agency of some really meritorious article, which he would undertake to introduce through the West and in Canada. No patent rights or patent medicines considered. Address, until Thursday next, E. E. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—OR FOR SALE. A new motive power; it is well adapted for shipping, as a vessel can carry three parts of her tonnage cost; is about one-fiftieth less than steam; the model is ready. For further information address the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR more, if required, in a cash manufacturing business. For particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 14 Wooster-st., near Canal.

$450—FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID POULtry, vegetable and fruit stands, united, well located, long established. Good chance for a live man. Inquire at WASHINGTON Market.

FOR SALE.

BRING ALONG YOUR GREENBACKS.

For sale, the following first-class property: the four-story brown-stone stores on the east side of 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 20x50; price $8,000 each. The three-story brown-stone house, No. 787 2d-av., 22x50, lot 90 feet; price $9,000. The three-story brick house, No. 116 West 37th-st., 20x50, lot 100; Price $10,000. Four lots southeast corner of 10th-av. and 75th-st., 102x100; price $9,000. Also, the five first-class four-story brown-stone dwellings, in course of erection, on the north side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fronting "Reservoir Park," 21x53, lot 100. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 39 West 43d-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer at public auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, part of the estate of the late Mary Flandrau, viz.: one plot of ground, with house, barn and outhouses, containing six acres; and one plot, with house, barn, &c., containing two acres, situated on Pelham-road and Weyman's-av., near the Neptune House, and offering facilities for salt-water bathing and boating.

WM. FLANDRAU, Administrator.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb-avs. Inquire of J KIRBY, builder, Gates-av. near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF 20 acres, near the beautiful and healthy village of Plainfield, N. J., 25 miles from New-York by railroad; very nice house, nearly new, 10 rooms; plenty of fruit, &c.; price $4,000. Apply to GEO. N. SMITH, No. 246 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BREWERY OR FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE—Two-story, high roof brick building, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, on West 19th-st., near 11th-av., suitable for a brewery or other business requiring room, with long and favorable lease of two lots on which the building stands. For particulars inquire on the premises.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x60 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WELL SHADED, CONtaining eight rooms, with about eight acres of ground, situate one mile from Plainfield, N. J., with barn, ice and carriage house, abundance of small fruit; immediate possession. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE, WITH CARriage-house, garden, fruit, shrubbery, &c., at New-Rochelle, near the depot; only $6,500; possession Sept. 1. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., room No. 8, up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

DOCK PROPERTY AT LEWISBURGH, ON the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, well adapted for a shipyard; deep water, good frontage, and 24 acres. For sale cheap, to close up a concern.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ONE LARGE house with carriage-house, one acre in garden, fruit, &c., in fine view of the sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MANSION house occupied by the undersigned, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., one acre of ground on a lawn overlooking the Hudson, in good order.

MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, WITH stable and carriage-house attached, with a large vegetable garden and a lawn in front of the house; five minutes' walk from Central Park and an equal distance from the 8th-av. cars. Terms will be made reasonable to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., No. 83 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, ON REASONable terms, part of a desirable house, furnished or unfurnished, in 40th-st., near Broadway. Rent will be taken in board and balance of board paid monthly, for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address J. C. W., Box No. 2,407 Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 44 Vesey-st., in complete order, with cellar and sub-cellar. For terms, apply on the premises, or at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A HOUSE, IN GOOD REPAIR, TOgether with from one to ten acres of good land, worth from $4,000 to $8,000, situated on either the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, and not above thirty miles from the City or one mile from the depot. Address, one week, W. B. B., Box No. 5,000 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A FIRST-class furnished house on the Heights, in Brooklyn, from about the 1st October to the 1st of June. Would have no objections to lease or purchase an unfurnished house if location and terms suit. Address Post-office Box No. 864.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO HIRE a small house or part of a house in the upper part of the City, west side. Address or apply to M. BUNKER, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE. —A full-size furnished house for a very select institute; location first-class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 3 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

TO EXEMPTS.
GUARD OF THE REPUBLIC.

Citizens over 45 years of age, who would like to unite in military organizations for duty at Washington immediately, are invited to meet at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, Aug. 24 and 25, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

THE AMERICAN MUTUAL EXEMPTION Society, on the payment of $30 entrance fee and $75 before the day of draft, will receive respectable parties as members. Applications for information or membership can be made to THOS. O'REILLY, Clerk of the Society, at Frank McElroy's printing office, No. 113 Nassau-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—MEN AND GOOD sized boys call on us before you enlist and get the simple truth without any undue influence; then, if you decide to go either in the army or navy, for one, two or three years, we will get you the highest bounties paid.

MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED, WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company are now prepared to let the grading and masonry on about twenty-one miles of their road in Albany and Greene Counties. The work is of a desirable character, and will be disposed of in contracts of from two to five miles. Profiles can be seen and full information given at the office of the Company in Athens, opposite Hudson, N. Y.

THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 7 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MEDICAL.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON
THE CELEBRATED MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 104 East 24th-st., near 3d-av.
Hours from 9 to 9 o'clock. Fee $1.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 6 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,389 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Coughs, colds, irritation of the throat, bronchitis, and all temporary affections of the throat and lungs cured by the ANTI-BRONCHITIS, discovered by a Doctor who cured himself after many years of suffering. Sold at No. 356 Broadway, or sent by mail on receipt of $1, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 3,763 Post-office, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 268 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at all the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship ——— her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)		$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)		$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M., From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE.
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG......SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.—THE CUNARD steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The CHINA will sail on the 7th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M. and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan. Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, EITHER IN A 5th-av. stage coming from 42d-st. to the Winter Garden, or passing thence to Mendes' Saloon, a lady's GOLD BRACELET, half round, chased center and raised edges. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 245 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, [illegible] Park Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK.
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24,
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. R. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. [illegible] Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.)
MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and "tact." For particulars address, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times, TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S BOOKkeeping, penmanship, &c., No. 756 Broadway. The reduced charges of the Summer season will be discontinued Sept. 1. All who enter their names prior to that time will be received at the half-prices. Lessons must be completed by Jan. 1. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 2d of September. For circulars, apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29 Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 25th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, AUTHOR OF SEVEral writings, well known among the literary and scientific world of Paris and America, would willingly undertake to achieve an education; she is acquainted with the highest evolutions of the French thought, in which she took an active part. She will teach natural sciences, philosophy and French literature. She would accept giving courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology and philosophy in schools or families. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, ARRIVING from Paris, where she had gone to improve her education, wishes to find lessons, or a situation in a family or school. She has already the experience of teaching, and can commence lessons on piano to young children. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A LADY, THE WIDOW OF AN EPISCOpal clergyman, who has had much experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or teacher in a school. She is competent to instruct in French, English and drawing. The best references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 3,641 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; latter preferred. Her qualifications are the English branches, French, which she speaks, German and music. Address L. M. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY TO teach young children the rudiments of English, by a middle-aged lady, or as matron in a school. Best of reference given. Address, for three days, T. C., No. 413 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, with first-class references, desires a position as private tutor or teacher of classics. Address YALE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN THIS CITY, A tutor who can prepare boys for college; one who could teach French and German desirable. Address Box No. 931 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH—TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK.
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
OR,
THE ENCHANTED HORN.
TONEY DENIER, FOX, VIGOTTY, GROSSI, Miles. LOUISE, and ERNESTINE appear.
MR. D. L. MORRIS, GERMAN COMEDIAN,
in his celebrated character of
THE DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing two hundred pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening.
THE NEW VENTILATOR DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!!
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of the brilliant success which has attended the opening performances,
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear
THIS, and EVERY EVENING,
in his great comic characters of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
COUSIN JOE,
in
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
assisted by Mmes. Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Miss Mary Carr, Chester, Prestige, Messrs Charles Walcot, Jr., A. H Davenport, Parks, Williams, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a very good washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 434 West 35th-st., two pair of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDdle-aged, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a first-class seminary, hotel or gentleman's family; has experience, and the best of references. Address R. K., Box No. 869 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; first-class City reference given. Can be seen at No. 214½ West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family, by a Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist with the washing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist with the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO DO cooking or general housework, by a willing, capable girl; is trustworthy and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer, respectful and neat; best of references given; city or country. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, who is an excellent up-stairs servant, a situation in City or country; is a good plain sewer; can take care of children from birth. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook. Willing to do part of the washing. Good city references can be given. Call at No. 122 East 28th-st., in the grocery store, near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 254 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook, for a hotel or boarding-house in City or country; always gives satisfaction to her employer. Can be seen at No. 327 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 18, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do plain sewing, wait on a lady, or mind a baby; sews neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has good City reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook. Call at No. 179 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do up-stairs work; is not long in the country; wishes a quiet home. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or cook, wash and iron. Can be seen at No. 20 East 12th st., in the rear, till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist with washing; good City references. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 263 West 32d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; willing to assist in every useful department; reliable reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 251 East 13th-st., or apply by note to T. TANNING, said number, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a well experienced man; is a first-class groom and driver, and can produce the best City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Can be seen for two days at Dr. Lockhart's, No. 98 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, who thoroughly understand his business in all its branches; good reference can be given from his last employers. Address Mc., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant married man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended. Address W. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAM DESIRING A sedentary occupation, a place as amanuensis, reader or copyist; is a rapid writer, a practiced reader, and able, as either, to do all that would be required of him. Address L. B., Box No. 3,682 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR valet by a young man in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Call at No. 327 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family; can come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 163 1st-av., first floor, front, or by note to W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a thoroughly competent and experienced seamstress and nurse, to take charge of a child five years old; a desirable and permanent position is offered to a suitable applicant; none but first-class replies and references will receive attention. Address Box No. 1,496 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; ONE WHO HAS a knowledge of the plumbing and gas fixtures business preferred; must be a good penman, and quick and correct in figures. Address GAS FIXTURES, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, in applicant's hand writing.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, German, Scotch or English, as nurse for young children and for light chamberwork; must be good tempered and obliging. Apply, with good references, at No. 97 Reade st., up stairs.

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WANTED—AN ENGRAVER; A YOUNG MAN from 17 to 20 years of age, to engrave on ivory. A good workman may receive good wages and steady employment, at No. 571 Broadway, second floor.

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WANTED—A CORRESPONDING CLERK. APply at No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. One who has a good knowledge of business required.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 207 Water-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 16 years of age. Address RICHARDS & COLLINS, Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st.

PROOF-READERS WANTED—TO READ proof in this office, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Apply to M. F. GALE, composing-room. *Practical printers not eligible.*

PRINTERS WANTED.—A FEW GOOD JOB compositors, at $18 per week for average hands. If inferior less; if superior, more wages will be paid.
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GARDENER WANTED.—AN UNMARRIED man, well acquainted with the cultivation of flowers, on a small place, seven miles from this city. Apply at No. 143 Water-st, from 8½ to 10½ o'clock.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Lessee and Manager.............................Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the engagement of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
and the very
SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which must be withdrawn after Saturday next, Aug. 27,
in the height of its
BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
will be presented the thrilling drama, written by C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE.
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
MISS WESTERN,
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
THE CAST EMBRACES EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
FRIDAY, FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT OF
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing an engagement with
MISS MATILDA HERON,
FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 29, when she will have the honor of appearing in her renowned character of
CAMILLE,
being the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS
of this eminent artiste and celebrated play in New-York.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.
The favorite American Actress,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
who is engaged for a limited period, will appear, assisted by the following favorite artists:
MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. SEFTON,
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MR. CHAS. FISHER, MR. GEO. HOLLAND,
MR. W. R. FLOYD, MR. H. F. DALY,
and MR. NORTON,
THIS EVENING,
the new play, in [illegible]
EVELEEN.

Lord Frederick Chilton	Mr. Charles Fisher
James Cartwright	Mr. George Holland
Robert Lockstone	Mr. W. R. Floyd
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Sir Allan Willoughby	Mr. Norton
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Mr. Sharpley, a jeweler	Mr. Browne
Hon. Augustus Dusnall	Mr. Williamson
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TO-MORROW (Thursday,)
MISS OLIVE LOGAN
will make her fourth appearance here
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EVELEEN.

VICTORIA REGIA IN FULL BLOSSOM.

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Admission, One Dollar.
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E. BALLCKE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

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NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
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WM. B. BRADBURY.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

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Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

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No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
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FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $90 and $130; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CORNELIUS J. BLAUVELT, who went to California as a hand on the steamer *Oregon* in December, 1848; when, last heard from—some ten years ago—was in San Francisco. Any person that can give any information concerning him (if dead or alive,) will confer a great favor on his aged and afflicted widowed mother, by addressing a few lines to LUCRETIA BLAUVELT, Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y.

California papers will please copy.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC press, of at least 500 tons pressure. Address Box No. 884 Post-office.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.
HANAHAN & MILLER,
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No. 14 [illegible]

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

National Feeling in Mexico—Defeat of the Imperialists—The Church Party Intriguing Against Their Nominee—Pierre Soule in Havana, &c.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

In my last letter I said that MAXIMILIAN was busily employed in composing letters to his Ministers, directing the formation of commissions, and the latest news from the City of Mexico represents him as still so employed. There can be no doubt of it; his *specialty* is red-tapeism, but his slowness at his favorite occupation (for we hear of but two letters as the result of his lucubrations) brings to our memory ADDISON'S celebrated letter to the Elector of Hanover.

The news from Vera Cruz and the capital brought by the English steamer, though not of striking importance, contains several instances which cause a reflecting mind to augur immense and prolonged opposition to the French Viceroy, for such is MAXIMILIAN, "disguise it how he may." It is noteworthy that when in a few instances bribes and brilliant promises have seduced any officer in command, the traitor has been not only unable to draw over his men, but in every instance has been compelled to flee for his life from his indignant soldiers and subalterns. Or when the assassins have tried to get rid of a leader whose integrity and patriotism could not be bought, even women have armed to defend the soldiers of their country. An Imperialist paper, the *Paz*, of Leon, gives an account of IGNACIA RIECHI, who is a woman of 58 years of age, and, dressed in the uniform of a Republican guerrilla, commands a band which hastened to save Rojas when attacked; although, I am sorry to add, that being badly wounded in a leg, that bold chief was obliged to submit to amputation.

It is doubtless such facts as these which induce the editor of the *Tiempo*, a journal of Havana, to predict the failure of MAXIMILIAN'S efforts to establish an Empire, even though he were all that his flatterers represent him, for he is only the representative of a foreign yoke, which insults the dignity of all independent minds.

Ojaca continues in the power of the republicans, who had sent a detachment of cavalry from Teotitlan del Camino, which surprised the force that occupied Buena Vista, a place four leagues from Tehuacan, taking the whole prisoners. This lucky blow has cleared all the district from the depredations of the Imperialists, and will be of some importance in cutting the communication between Orizaba and Puebla, and enable them to gain possession of Puerta Colorado.

In Michoacan the republican officer in command, CAAMAÑA, wished to betray his trust and join the enemy, but his own officers fired on him, and he was obliged to flee with his secretary. Both have recently presented themselves before MARQUEZ.

The *Siglo* of this city—which, by the by, has been suffered to reappear, and it is characteristic of the system of a censorship, that not a word on the suppression has appeared in either the offending journal or its colleagues—the *Siglo*, then, has a letter from Matamoras, which says:

"Things go on well; we (the Republicans) have over 20,000 men in the field, without counting the guerrillas who wage incessant war against the enemy. As I suppose you have heard, by way of Vera Cruz, of the attack made by a part of the troops under the brave and intrepid Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, who continues in Ojaca with his disciplined and intrepid division, on the convoy of baggage of that ninny MAXIMILIAN, nearly totally destroying it, I do not enter into particulars, although I can assure you that our enduring soldiers have taken more than one glass to the interesting health of so high a personage, and to that of MARIA CHARLOTTE, for having got a slice of the famous loan which it was not fair should be entirely for "Swallow-all Third.""

As the boys under Gen. DIAZ knew how anxious the Austrian was to get votes, they sent him a few leaden ones on his journey from Vera Cruz to the capital, at which he was not a little alarmed. By this time the dear Emperor knows the fix into which his friend the Colossus has put him; he repents of having been so green, and that his want of reflection has led him so far into an enterprize in which, as its only result, he will get more ridicule than any mortal man ever did before.

Poor man! It is now too late to repent; there is no help for it; you must take the consequences.

The traitor VIDAURRI, in company with the traitor QUIROGA, worked so hard to collect men so as to do something for the Imperialists, that at last the latter resolved to form a body of Confederate deserters without morality or discipline. As soon as the Government was informed that they had passed the frontier, it dispatched some forces which drove him across the Rio Grande to take refuge in Texas, where, of course, none of the deserters followed him. He did not get one single Mexican to join him on his march, having only those who came there with him.

MANUEL has received lately a letter from the patriotic URAGA, in which he says as follows:

"I do not write as often as you desire, because these *blessed* civilizers give me a great deal to do. Not a day passes in which I do not fight them, and always with good luck. I do not know whether it is the whippings they get or some other reason. I do not want to know; they are always troubling themselves about me, the lie circulating in all parts occupied by the Imperialists, and even in the press, that I have joined MAXIMILIAN, and the best of it is, that they send me the newspapers which publish this news, which is as false as all they publish. I laugh, and would do more if I were in a humor for it, by also publishing that the *protegé* of NAPOLEON has joined our ranks, obeying the orders of our worthy President JUAREZ. I assure you, my dear friend, that it is more likely you would see the most sapient Emperor receiving my orders than dictating orders to me. Are you satisfied? When I am at leisure, I will give you all the particulars of the fights which I have had with the enemy, and even of those I intend to have before I again write to you. There is much enthusiasm for continuing the war and no want of resources, for the people will sacrifice everything in order to preserve their liberties, so villainously attacked. Although some capitals of States are occupied by the Imperialists, do not for that reason believe that they are obtaining great advantages, for at a distance of a league from the city the supreme Government is obeyed and welcomed. The Government resources are increasing from the activity in the cotton trade."

Such is the record of Gen. URAGA with regard to himself, and it ought to be conclusive, in spite of the Imperialist papers teeming with the articles to which he alludes, stating that, his troops having refused to follow his example, he had resigned the command into the hands of ECHEGARAY, &c.; and although the *Diario*, of this city, a day or two previous to the publication of the above letter, in order to prove his defection, quoted the diplomatic circular of FERNANDO RAMIREZ, Secretary of State to MAXIMILIAN; but the Minister might be misinformed or otherwise; it is not the first time we could paraphrase the saying of TALLEYRAND, and say, "Minister, a man kept at home to lie for the good of his country."

With respect to the movements of QUIROGA, second in command to VIDAURRI, and alluded to in the above letter, the *Estafette*, of Mexico City, in its fortnightly review, says:

"A fortnight ago Gen. QUIROGA, after defeating a Republican force under GARZA, advanced toward Monterey. He did not enter the city, but was joined by some of the partisans of VIDAURRI, which swelled his numbers to nine hundred. QUESADA and CARVAJAL were in command of the troops opposed to him, while ORTEGA, with two or three thousand men, was at Parras. By order of JUAREZ, ORTEGA proceeded to Saltillo."

During the temporary absence of ORTEGA, an attempt was made to induce his troops to mutiny. The soldiers amounted to 3,000, with twelve or sixteen pieces of artillery, and at midnight an officer named SANCHEZ ROMAN was proclaimed General by the mutineers. A long time was spent in persuading the mutineers to return to their duty, which at length they did, their leader, ROMAN, taking to flight, accompanied by his accomplices, and being pursued, two of them, a captain and sergeant, were shot. As for QUIROGA, the Imperialist papers affect to forget him and his troops in describing the mutiny, so we may safely adopt the version given in the letter I have quoted, and consider his defeat as beyond a doubt, for QUESADA, with a superior force, was after him. So he has found that going to Monterey and coming to Monterey are two things widely different; and the *Estafette* does well, for its credit sake, to tell us that subsequent letters from San Luis do not confirm the rumor of QUIROGA'S success. The republican troops under QUESADA amounted to 2,000.

The same paper gives the following: "JUAREZ has appointed CARBAJAL as Governor of San Luis Potosi. General UGALDE, the commanding officer in Huasteca, has informed the Government that Lieut.-Col. GARCIA and another had been arrested and shot, having acted as spies for the Imperialists; and moreover, having been concerned in the murder of General LA LLAVE." The Government being desirous to open the Supreme Court at Monterey, have desired the magistrates elect to repair to that city.

The *Accion*, of Saltillo, says that in Ciudad Victoria the forces of CORTINAS were joined by those of CANALES and CERDA. DOBLADO is said by the Mexico city papers to be at Saltillo.

From the War Department in the city of Mexico the following dispatch was issued: "General DUPIN has obtained possession of Tantoyuca, defended by 250 infantry and 30 cavalry of the troops of PAVON, commanded by MASCARENAS. This force was completely routed; had fifty-seven killed, and left in our power five horses and a quantity of arms."

The French troops which occupy Acapulco, in the State of Guerrero, have discovered depôts of arms and stores hidden in different parts by ALVAREZ. They are making a new road to Coquillo. As for ALVAREZ, he has left his estate "Providencia" and has retired to the Sierra de Gallinas.

Among other equally important measures, MAXIMILIAN has sent an extraordinary envoy, Don PABLO MARTINEZ DEL RIO, to the Courts of Constantinople and Athens to announce his accession to the throne. No doubt the Grand Turk will be highly delighted, and the poor Greek King consoled to find he has a brother in tribulation. It would be worth knowing how much of the new loan is to be spent in such folly.

The *Estafette*, the French organ in the City of Mexico, thunders against a certain cabal, which, being composed of a very influential class, and one which, more than any other, could aid MAXIMILIAN, but accustomed to govern before JUAREZ was elected, and afterwards in open struggle with the French Military Governor of the capital during the Regency, not only does not aid, but is secretly laboring against the Empire. This cabal, says the paper I have cited, exercises its influence not only in the capital, but all around between Tlapam and San Angelo, where its emissaries are getting signatures to certain petitions.

It is the ultra Church party, which is here called a cabal, and which, headed by the Archbishop, kept on no terms with the Regency or French Governor, and now, unless MAXIMILIAN will be its mere instrument, without a will of his own, will intrigue to hurl him from his throne, as it intrigued to deliver its country to a foreign conqueror. Such are the enemies of JUAREZ and freedom, and such the allies of despotism.

The news from St. Domingo is unimportant. An expedition to the River Jaina by troops from the capital gave a little variation to the monotonous life of that dull city. Gen. VILLAR, having learned that the insurgents had strong intrenchments on the further bank of the river, at the pass called "Angostura," ordered Gen. ALFAN, at the head of 750 regulars and 150 militiamen, to proceed to that point to dislodge the enemy. This was done; although the Jaina River was swollen by the recent rains, the soldiers crossed it, with the water up to their breasts, and under a shower of bullets, a vigorous charge put them in possession of the intrenchments. In the engagement the Spaniards had 5 killed and above 30 wounded. The force of the Dominicans was said to be five hundred men, under the command of CORELIO PARMENTIER, a General, under the former Dominican Government. He had been residing in Hayti since 1858, where he was very well treated by President GEFFRARD. The effects of the war, that is, epidemic sickness and scarcity of provisions, weigh heavily upon the City of St. Domingo, so that emigration to the other West Indian Islands is continually going forward. Life in that city has become insupportable to its inhabitants. The small-pox had been very severe, 293 cases having occurred in one week. It is, however, diminishing in severity.

In Monte-Cristi equal inactivity prevails; an expedition of one hundred men to a plain toward the southwest, where cattle abounded, enabled the garrison to dine on fresh meat, a luxury which they had not enjoyed recently; but as ever, the Dominicans were vigilant, and harassed the march. An escaped prisoner confirms previous information that a night attack may soon be expected.

On board the schooner *Wild Pigeon*, from Nassau, which arrived at this port last week, came PIERRE SOULE, who had sailed from Charleston the evening of the 26th of last month.

The royal order for the sale of the city lots, which the removal of the walls places at the disposal of the Government, has at length arrived. The lots can be paid for in ten installments, one each year, and a discount of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash. The sale will be for a perpetuity and without any reservation.

Another slight shock of an earthquake has again alarmed the people of Santiago de Cuba, many of whom remained all night at the street doors, fearing a repetition of the phenomenon. It was about 11 o'clock at night when the first trembling was perceived, and one of more intensity followed in a few seconds. The weather was calm, and the sky studded with stars, but not the slightest breeze was perceptible, and the heat was suffocating.

The English brig *Windward*, from Boston, arrived on the 13th, having on board eighteen of the crew of the English ship *Ralston*, which was lost on Diamond Point.

The papers here having inserted a paragraph taken from a New-York cotemporary of yours, in which its Panama correspondent asserted that the Bishop of Cartagena, United States of Colombia, and now in exile here, had written to New-Grenada authorizing the clergy to take the oath required by the Government; the Bishop has written to the *Diario* denying the fact altogether, as he has received from the Holy See no authority to act as indicated, and consequently had not written to New-Granada giving such direction.

A recent arrival from St. Domingo informs us that a convoy of 300 soldiers took a supply of provisions to the troops stationed at San Antonio de Guerra, when considerable fighting took place with the Dominicans. In the Sibao, there had been two attempts at a reactionary movement, one in Guayubia headed, it is said, by DON AMBROSIO GARCIA, who intended to seize the President and hoist the Spanish flag. The other was intended to take place at Gurabo, one league from Santiago, but the parties implicated, finding that GARCIA and others were arrested, took to flight, leaving three of their number to suffer death.

Near Monte Plata, Gen. EUSEBIO PEREIRA, with a party of insurgents, holds the important pass of Bermego.

The *Roanoke* and *Liberty* arrived here with their usual regularity, but a steamer called the *Dacotah*, which left New-York some days previously, has not yet made its appearance. As a heavy mail was on board, its non-arrival has occasioned considerable annoyance and given rise to many remarks and conjectures. LARA.

The Union Prisoners in Georgia.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Four exchanged prisoners arrived here on Monday from Hilton Head by the *Arago*, bringing a memorial to the President, setting forth the condition of the Union prisoners in Georgia, as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. —, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under Gen. SHERMAN have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Ga., and Columbus and Charleston, S. C. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering. Col. HILL, Provost-Marshal-General, Confederate States Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were 35,000 prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, inclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upward of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even a shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their inclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man was deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities, the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soap-maker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statements as the following made by ——, speaks eloquent testimony. Said he: "Of twelve of us who were captured, six died; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Ala., under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhœa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same percentage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from the rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the 'dead line,' and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waving the claim that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks, on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens or employed on government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat, and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. True, they are slaves again, but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf, thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude, if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to Aug. 11—Movements of the Rebels in West Louisiana.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Ida Hande*, with New-Orleans dates of the 16th inst., has arrived here. She had 200 bales of cotton for Memphis.

A large force of rebel cavalry is reported to be concentrating at Jackson, Miss.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has Alexandria, La., advices of the 7th inst.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH was there.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR was at Atlanta in command of Gen. POLK'S old corps.

Gen. BUCKNER had taken command of DICK TAYLOR'S forces in Louisiana.

The rebels around Alexandria were seizing the property of everybody. A number of wealthy planters were living on rations, in consequence of their houses having been destroyed and everything they possessed carried off by the rebels.

The rebels were carrying out a conscription with great severity, but both conscripts and refugees swear that they will capture and hold DICK TAYLOR'S children as hostages for the security of their families.

Mexican advices, received at New-Orleans, were that President JUAREZ had been abandoned by Gen. DOBLADO, and that the latter had gone to Havana, after being compelled to pay fifty thousand dollars to save his life.

The *Delta* says that the army worm in Louisana is devastating whole plantations.

THE DRAFT.

CREDIT CLAIMED FOR TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND NAVAL RECRUITS.

On Monday the County Volunteer Committee forwarded to Gov. SEYMOUR and Maj. TOWNSEND, the Commission appointed by the Secretary of War to ascertain the number of naval enlistments in this State since the commencement of this war, a voluminous report containing the names, ages and residences, of over twenty-six thousand naval recruits. This report will be forwarded immediately to the War Department by the Commissioners, and every possible exertion will be made to have this County credited with these 26,000 men. If they are successful in their efforts, and many who are in positions to be able to judge, think they will be, this City will have a surplus of some 6,000 men, and there will be no necessity for a draft.

Important Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ASKING FOR A POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor BLUNT occupying the chair in the absence of the President.

A communication was sent in by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, as follows:

That, in the opinion of this Board, the proportion of the cost of expenses for construction of Harlem Bridge, chargeable to each of the counties of New-York and Westchester, should be determined by dividing the entire cost thereof by the number of lineal feet, and apportioning to each county the cost thus ascertained of the number of lineal feet within its jurisdiction.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Harlem Bridge.

THE TAX BOOKS.

A communication was received from the Tax Commissioners, notifying the Board that the tax lists would be ready for the use of the Board on Friday next.

THE QUOTA OF THIS CITY.

Supervisor PURDY offered the following resolution respecting the adjustment of the City's quota, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It is correctly reported that no correction of the error and injustice done in estimating the quota for the County of New-York, under the call of the President of the United States for five hundred thousand men for the army, has as yet been made; and

Whereas, The County of New-York has ever promptly responded to the call of the President, and sent to the army over one hundred thousand men, and expended over fifteen millions of dollars for the preservation, maintenance and support of the Union and defence of the capital of the country; and

Whereas, Numbers of uniformed regiments of this county are now absent in obedience to the late call of the President for 100 days' volunteers for the defence of States of this Union, and

Whereas, It is due alike to positive self-preservation and the defence of our citizens and our homes, the more especially at this time when the freebooters of the Southern rebels have been within our harbor and in sight of our forts, capturing our citizens and destroying their property without molestation.

Whereas, Evidence of the most undoubted character is now in possession of Supervisor Blunt, Chairman of the Committee on Volunteers, who caused to be copied from the several naval depots for the enlistment of sailors, by which it appears that over 24,000 mariners have been enlisted in the United States Navy and are now in the service, and for which no credit has been given to this county, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be directed to act in concert with the Governor of the State of New-York and his associate, with a view of making proper representations to the President of the United States and Secretary of War, pointing out to them the facts herein stated, *and asking for a postponement of the draft*, and also the necessity of exempting therefrom firemen actually doing duty as such, the uniformed military regiments, and such members of the police force as are essential to the preservation of public order; and also to represent to the authorities the hardship of taking the heads of families, upon whom devolve the duty of providing means for their support, and of enforcing the draft, when, from the circumstances related, it appears to be just that this County should be accredited with all who have volunteered.

NO BOUNTIES FOR SUBSTITUTES.

The following veto was received from the Mayor in reference to the resolution allowing a bounty to substitutes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I have returned herewith the accompanying resolutions to pay substitutes for citizens of the County the sum of $300 each, and also providing for the furnishing of substitutes for one, two and three years, respectively, to the depositors of certain sums therein specified with the Treasurer of the Volunteer Committee.

In my judgment the said resolutions are invalid for the want of an appropriation previously made to cover the payments contemplated therein, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act of April 15, 1857, organizing your honorable body. The appropriation of $2,000,000 under the ordinance of March 18, 1864, is for the purpose of obtaining "acceptable volunteers," and cannot be diverted or applied to payments to substitutes, or persons bringing substitutes, without infringing the section above alluded to.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. PURDY, the Board adjourned to Friday next at noon, for the purpose of receiving the tax books.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

100	Erie Railway.....	110¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.......	128⅝
400	do.......s3	110¾	100	do.........	128⅜
100	do.......b3	110⅝	300	do.........	128⅜
300	do.......b3	110⅝	400	do.......s3	128⅜
100	do.......b2	110⅝	200	do.........	128¼
500	do.......b3	110⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	110⅝
500	Hud. Riv. R....b5	129	200	do.......s3	110⅝
100	do........	128¾	300	do.......s3	110⅝
100	do.......s3	128⅝	400	do.........	111
200	Reading R.......	133⅞	200	do.........	110⅞
200	do.......	134	200	do.........	110⅝
002	do.......	133⅞	300	Chi. & R. I. R...b3	110¾
1600	M. S. & N. I. R....	85¾	300	do.........	110
500	do.......	85⅝	500	do.......b3	110
200	do.......s3	85⅞	100	do.........	109⅞
100	do.......	85⅝	100	Chic. & N. W....	53⅝
300	do.......b4	85¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87⅞
500	do.......s3	85⅝	500	P., F. W. & C.....	111⅜
100	Quicksilv. Min....	80⅞			

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES OF GREAT MEN—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Cannibals—Flat-Heads, Typical Races. Portraits of Gens. LEE, GRANT, THOMAS, HANCOCK, FOSTER, MCPHERSON, BUTLER, NAPIER, BLACKHAWK, with BRENNAN, BROWNLOW, Dr. TYNG, LUTHER, CUMING, SPENCER, MORRIS, &c.

Unmarried Women—What shall they do? How to be handsome. A Virgin's eye. "You kissed me." Fast young men. Christ in Cities, an excellent Discourse, by Rev. Dr. STORRS. A "Debate in Crania"—very interesting—in September No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post 20 cents, or $2 year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG 23—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—S. Bettinger, Geo. Gunther, H. Gottlieb, Agnes Kerner, F. Kohbert, James Huessen, M. Moller, C. Fliedner, Betty C. Real, J. Maucher, Jos. Wiel and wife, Lea Arch, H. Lansberg, M. Friedlander, B. Burnett, R. Bery, John Ross, 73 in second cabin and 294 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 19 | Sun sets..... 6 47 | Moon rises..11 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 08 | Gov. Island.. 1 57 | Hell Gate... 3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Acadia, (Hol.,) Von Reemer, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Arcole, Boreham, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Live Oak, Alden, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Gratitude, (Br.,) Jansen, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bros. Co.

Bark Banshee, (Br.,) Henry, Buenos Ayres, Snow & Burgess; Marinus, (Br.,) Irving, Dublin, H. & F. M. Meyer; Osborne, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Ray, Shanghai, Peck & Church; S. D. Ryerson, (Br.,) Healy, Cork, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Ada, (Br.,) Card, St. John, N. B.; Anncitia, (Hanov.,) Arends, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Estefana, (Br.,) Wilch, Ponce and Mayaguez, H. E. Brown & Co.; Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Pictou, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Carl Emil, (Dan.,) Pedersen, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Milo, (Br.,) Faulkner, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Ceres, (Dan.,) Storm, Ceara, L. E. Amsinck.

Schooners Ann Amelia, Hallock, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Ned Sumpter, Spalding, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Eleuthera, Jas. Douglass; Gassabeas, Hadley, Elizabethport; E. A. Conklin, Morton, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Julia, Kelly, Philadelphia; P. Armstrong, Driscoll, Georgetown, Mott Bedell; Hattie Baker, Crowell, Gibraltar, Bassett & Nickerson; Windward, Partridge, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg Aug. 6, via Southampton 10th, with mdse. and 391 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fine weather and variable winds. Aug. 13, lat. 50 N., lon. 21, saw Belgian ship Adele, bd. W.; also Br. ship Yzabek, bound E.; 21st, lat. 41, lon. 65, Pruss. brig Paul & Marie, bound W.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool Aug. 13, at 3 P. M., and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steam transport El Cid, Hobart, Washington, D. C., 70 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Hudson, Alexander, Pensacola Aug. 10, via Fortress Monroe 20th, with 11th Vermont Regiment, numbering 500 men, on board.

Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Ship Thomas Lord, (of Bath,) Preble, Baltimore 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Egeau, (of London,) Robertson, Shanghai March 27, with teas to order. Has been 22 ds. N. of Bermuda, with light airs and calms. Passed Angier May 8. Cape of Good Hope June 18; crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 16, in lon. 27 30.

Bark Eva, (of Dundee,) Kidd, Foo Choo April 3, passed Angier 11th, with teas to J. M. Bull. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 18; crossed the equator July 21, in lon. 36. July 26, lat. 7 N., lon. 38 20, was in co. with whale ship George & Susan.

Bark Cornwallis, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochran, Liverpool July 9, with coal to H. L. Parmele.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados Aug. 4, with molasses, etc., to Henry Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Champion, (of Boston,) Mayo, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Maracaibo, Scandella, Laguyra and Maracaibo July 27, and the bar 30th, with hides, coffee, etc., to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mersey, Todd, Vera Cruz 23 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. The late Captain died on the passage.

Brig Itasca, Rose, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Dragon, Liscomb, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 18th inst., lat. 33, lon. 78, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Fort Donaldson cruising, all well.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Meriam, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Adaline C. Adams, Davis, Grand Turk 11 ds., with salt to Whitmore & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ringleader, (of Provincetown,) Pinckney, Baracoa, W. I., 8th inst., with cocoanuts, etc., to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Victoria, Wikland, Matamoras 30 ds., with cotton to Victor & Duckwitz.

Schr. Tresher, (Br.,) Derrickson, St. Martin's 15 ds., with salt, etc., to master.

Schr. Henry Perkins, Higgins, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Statesman, Nickerson, Baltimore 12 ds., with salt to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. G. A. Bearse, Burgess, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anna, (Hol.,) Venema, Antwerp 63 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Pilot, ——, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Forrest, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Pallas, Oxton, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Mount Hope, Spalding, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Albion, McLoon, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Massachusetts, Hunt, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Providence.
Schr. Planet, Currier, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. S. Washburn, Thrasher, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. N. G. Norris, Walton, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Predmore, Newbern, in ballast.
Schr. Glenwood, Bayliss, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Gen. Armstrong, Wright, Baltimore, wood.
Schr. R. P. Smith, Waters, Fernandina 10 ds.
WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

Below.

Ship Esmerelda, Melburn, Liverpool July 11.
Bark Salamander, 49 ds. from Cardiff.
Bark Sandy Hook.

Sailed.

Aug. 23—Brem. ship Goschen.
Br. bark Roebuck, and Br. brigs Foxhound, Bogota and Maid of Erin.

Miscellaneous.

The brig William & Mary, from Bridgeport, N. S., for New-York, was totally wrecked at the former port on the 12th inst. Crew saved.

Spoken, &c.

Appolion—ship, 74 ds. from Akyab for Liverpool, Aug. 18, off Cape of Good Hope.

Apollo—Br. ship, from Akyab for Liverpool, 86 ds. out, June 18, off Cape of Good Hope.

Empire—ship, 78 ds. from Akyab for England, June 17, off Cape of Good Hope.

G. W. Roosevelt—bark, strg. S., was signalized, Aug. 15, lat. 30 20, lon. 69 30.

Hathorn—ship, 86 ds. from Manila for New-York, June 17, lat. 38 13, lon. 21 08.

Jacob—Dutch bark, from Java for Amsterdam, 43 ds. out, June 12, lat. 34 31 S., lon. 26 35 E.

R. H. Murray—bark, from New-York for Port-au-Prince, July 29 off St. Nicoll's Mole.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 23—Arr. barks Arctic, Trapani; Undine, Cienfuegos; brigs Carolina, Palermo; Leo, London; Abner Taylor, Newburgh; Roierson, Providence; schrs. Haines, Gonaives; Florina, Port-au-Paix; Ellen Perkins, New-York; Sea Flower, do.

Also arr. bark Florence, Chipman, Liverpool; brigs J. Means, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Elizabethport. Below—Brig Example, Cape Haytien.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23—Arr. brig Agnes, Muller, St. Kitts. Below—Brig Tiberias, Bruce, Cienfuegos.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 4, bark Reindeer, Wellington, for New-York soon.

Sld. from Gonaives, July 28, brig Waccamaw, for Miragoane, to load for New-York.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, Promise, at Bahia; Trovatore, at Alicante; Union, at Cadiz.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Daisey, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Banger, John Wesley, at Plymouth; Alma, at Queenstown.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6.—An adjourned meeting of the Union will be held at 7½ o'clock THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 24, 1864, at Pythagoras Hall, Canal-st., near the Bowery. All printers are invited to attend and become members. Necessary facilities will be afforded.

E. A. HOLMES, President,
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
OFFICIAL DRAWING OF AUG. 4, 1864.

Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
56	$400	6655	$200	11611	$400	16476	$500	22041	400
141	400	6656	1000	12000	1000	16477	400	22099	25000
156	400	6703	200	12093	200	16708	200	22160	500
201	400	6725	200	12117	400	16827	200	22228	200
320	200	6786	200	12188	500	16908	200	22240	1000
517	500	6807	500	12196	200	16978	200	22305	400
528	200	6814	200	12233	200	17201	400	22309	200
550	200	7009	500	12354	500	17589	400	22330	200
689	200	7034	400	12369	200	17651	200	22371	400
717	200	7285	400	12432	200	17723	400	22443	1000
792	200	7360	400	12482	200	17964	500	22472	400
968	500	7408	400	12500	400	18060	400	22507	200
1039	400	7410	200	12553	200	18114	200	22511	400
1146	200	7576	500	12591	200	18218	400	22549	400
1200	200	7589	200	12734	200	18235	400	22592	500
1287	200	7807	400	12888	200	18395	400	22616	400
1599	400	7872	200	12933	1000	18490	200	22623	200
1718	200	7877	400	13006	400	18543	200	22625	200
1743	200	8000	400	13082	400	18618	400	22793	1000
1793	400	8038	400	13122	400	18670	200	22830	200
1799	200	8079	200	13149	400	18824	200	22908	500
1839	500	8122	200	13266	1000	18836	400	23067	200
2053	1000	8164	400	13317	500	18849	200	23252	400
2140	200	8211	200	13336	200	18860	200	23268	1000
2262	200	8272	200	13442	400	18900	200	23528	200
2286	200	8340	400	13474	400	18914	500	23551	400
2443	400	8345	200	13628	400	18990	200	23741	200
2617	200	8390	200	13634	400	19008	200	23794	1000
2758	1000	8513	500	13639	200	19107	1000	23799	200
2776	200	8549	400	13722	400	19153	400	23900	400
2785	1000	8687	500	13779	500	19161	400	23903	400
3128	400	8714	1000	13785	200	19201	1000	23906	500
3341	400	8771	200	13800	200	19203	200	23989	200
3535	200	8832	200	13831	400	19236	400	24066	400
3569	200	8889	200	13905	200	19318	200	24080	400
3679	1000	8894	200	14140	500	19372	400	24114	1000
3850	500	8931	500	14170	500	19501	400	24183	200
3884	200	8951	500	14215	400	19538	500	24304	200
4239	400	9033	500	14219	200	19861	400	24384	1000
4307	400	9064	500	14228	500	19873	400	24458	400
4376	200	9194	200	14245	1000	19750	200	24466	1000
4399	200	9241	200	14247	200	19816	400	24488	400
4479	200	9485	500	14268	200	19865	200	24507	50000
4511	1000	9601	400	14371	200	20040	200	24512	400
4531	200	9655	400	14419	500	20272	400	24539	200
4550	400	9663	200	14476	1000	20285	500	24540	300
4645	200	9675	400	14544	200	20348	200	24567	500
4649	200	9711	400	14757	400	20446	500	24692	400
4719	200	9724	5000	14723	400	20514	200	24721	500
4755	200	9792	400	14751	400	20553	200	24741	200
4789	200	10018	200	14764	400	20573	500	24748	500
4973	200	10117	1000	15017	400	20608	500	24939	10000
5030	400	10265	400	15103	200	20738	400	24988	200
5053	200	10281	200	15127	1000	20742	500	25020	200
5093	200	10562	400	15161	200	20764	200	25144	400
5195	200	10566	200	15262	200	20901	500	25352	400
5239	200	10622	200	15295	400	20923	200	25377	200
5347	200	10720	200	15333	200	21210	200	25381	400
5501	200	11066	200	15334	400	21301	200	35388	200
5542	100000	11152	400	15407	200	21372	500	25475	500
5553	500	11249	500	15584	200	21486	500	25652	500
5810	200	11381	200	15826	200	21518	200	25660	400
5963	200	11383	400	15829	200	21538	200	25699	200
6080	200	11460	200	15960	200	21695	400	25788	200
6270	200	11484	200	15956	500	21775	200	25841	200
6307	200	11557	200	16414	500	21816	400	25860	500
6355	1000	11571	200	16470	200	21908	200	25920	400
6570	200	11602	200	16473	200	21988	200	25968	500

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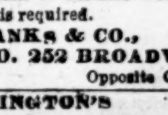

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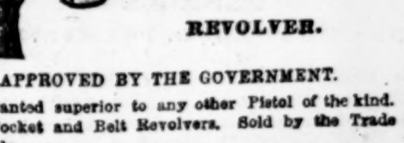

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BURIAL CASKETS AND CASES
Are manufactured of Cast Metal, in imitation of rosewood, as well finished and as highly polished as the best Rosewood Piano. They are perfectly AIR-TIGHT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, and FREE from ENCROACHMENTS of VERMIN or WATER.
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OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
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Lieut. H. STONE,
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CONSTITUTION
LIFE SYRUP,
COMPOSED OF
IODIDE POTASSIUM,
with the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of
VALUABLE MEDICINAL
ROOTS AND HERBS,
PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
HAS PRODUCED
A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases.

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—
ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,
a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.
HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.
It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.
INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. WANT OF APPETITE.
FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH.

SCROFULA.
STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.
This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.
[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. TIC DOULOUREUX,
LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. GOUT.
If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES.
LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.
Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.
SALIVATION: ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.
CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like
ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,
and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,
either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the Ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,
SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORRORS OF CALAMITY, FEAR OF DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE, AND LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF
ULCERATIVE DISEASES,
either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR
are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD
produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.
It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.
Buy it, take it, and be cured.
IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.
WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
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